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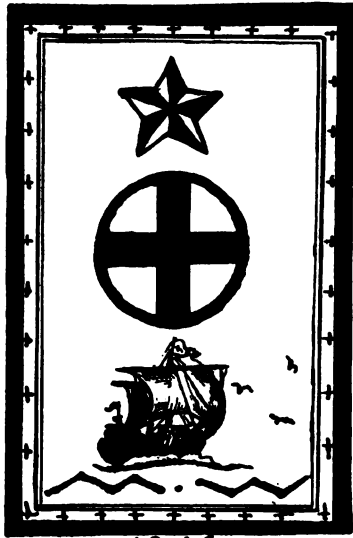
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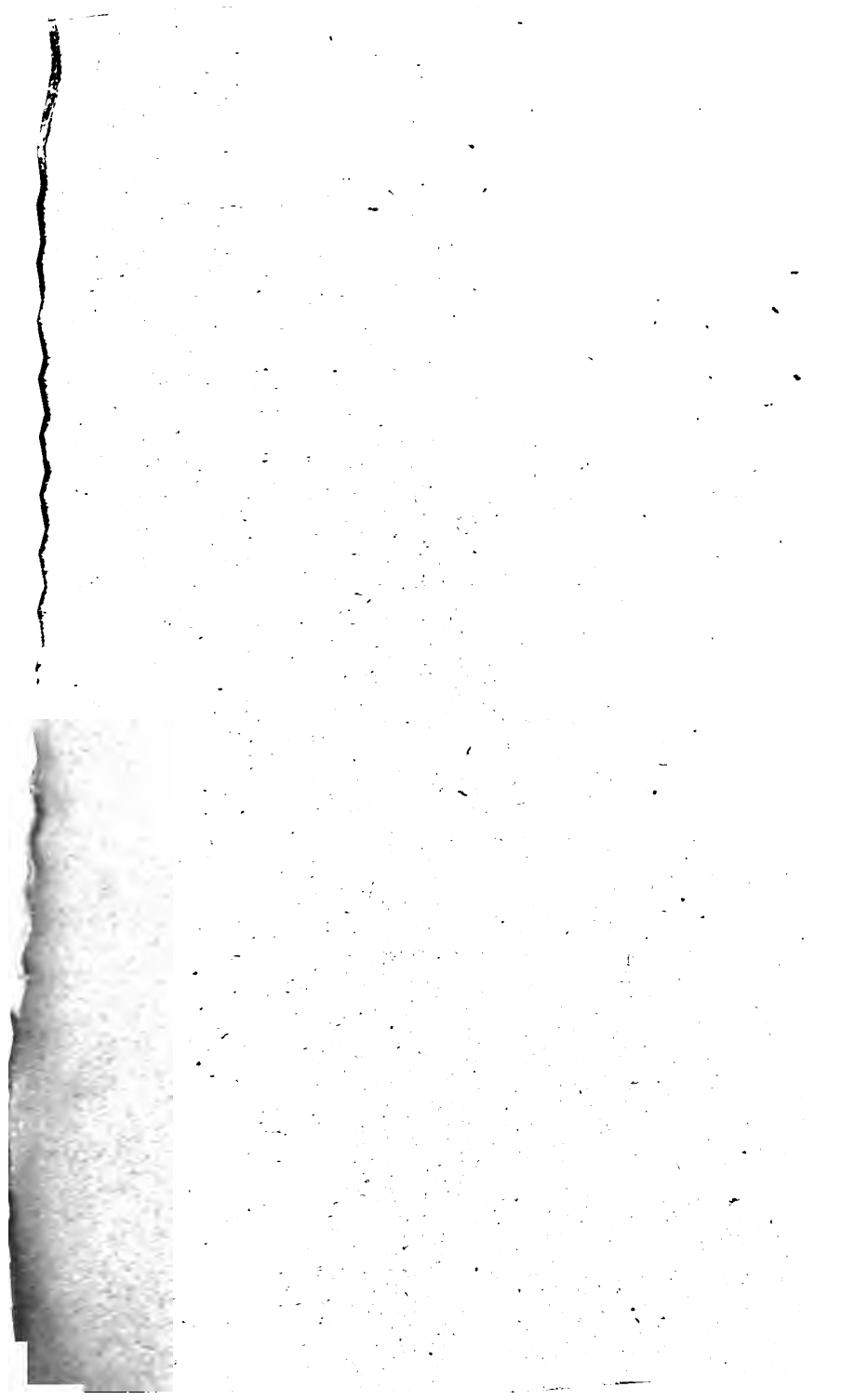
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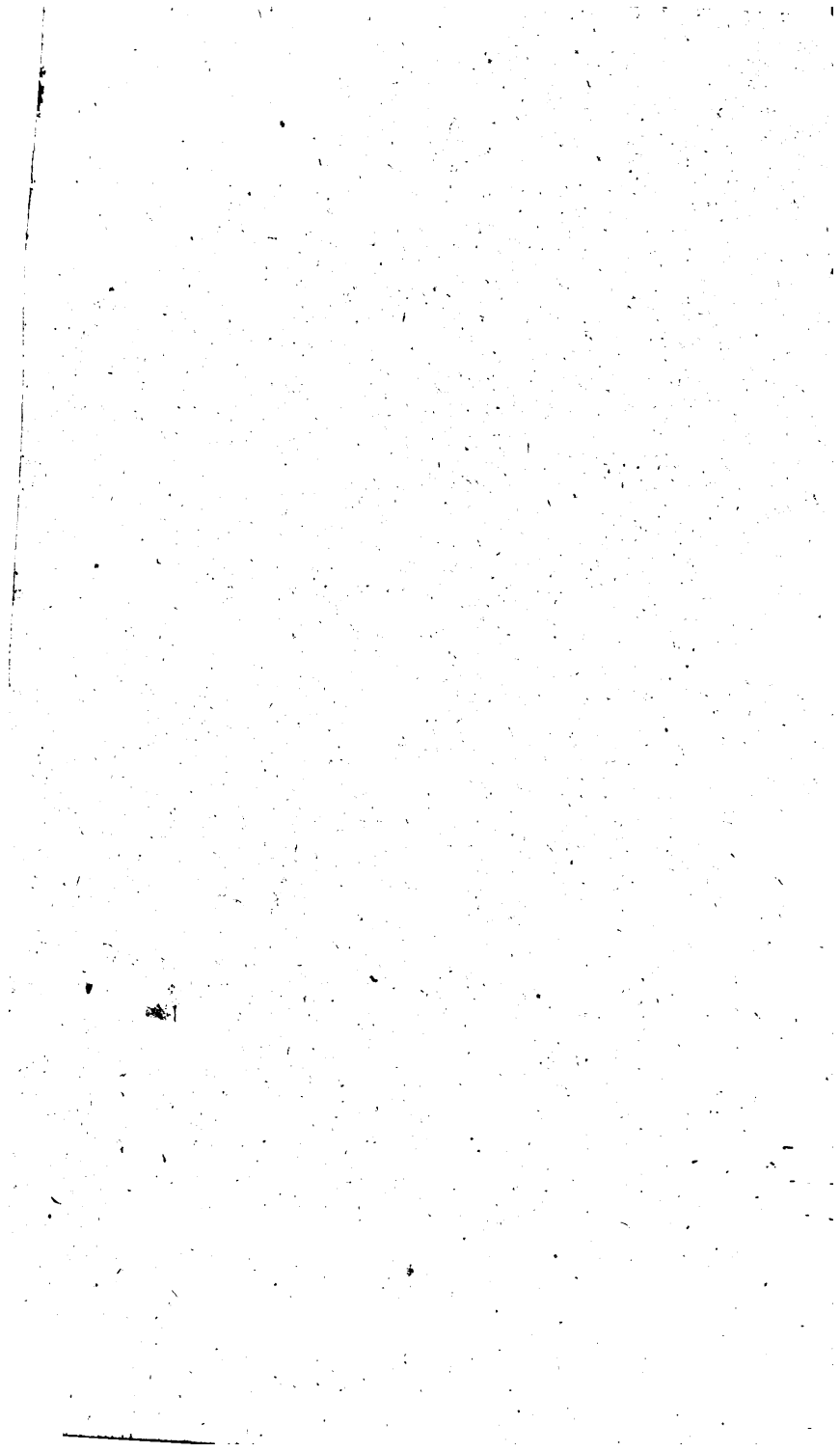
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*... laws, statutes, etc., 1797-1799.
Cong., 1st-3d. sess.)*

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A C T S

PASSED AT THE
FIRST SESSION
OF THE
SEVENTH CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.



Library
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A C T S

OF

CONGRESS.

CHAPTER I.

AN ACT for the apportionment of Representatives among the several States, according to the second enumeration.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and three, the house of representatives shall be composed of members elected agreeably to a ratio of one member for every thirty-three thousand persons in each state, computed according to the rule prescribed by the constitution; that is to say: within the state of New Hampshire, five; within the state of Massachusetts, seventeen; within the state of Vermont, four; within the state of Rhode Island, two; within the state of Connecticut, seven; within the state of New York, seventeen; within the state of New Jersey, six; within the state of Pennsylvania, eighteen; within the state of Delaware, one; within the state of Maryland, nine; within the state of Virginia, twenty-two; within the state of North Caroli-

na, twelve; within the state of South Carolina, eight; within the state of Georgia, four; within the state of Kentucky, six; and within the state of Tennessee, three members.

NATHANIEL MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ABRAHAM BALDWIN,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED, JAN. 14, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

CHAPTER II.

AN ACT concerning the Library for the use of both Houses of Congress.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the books and maps purchased by direction of the act of congress, passed the twenty-fourth of April, one thousand eight hundred, together with the books or libraries which have heretofore been kept separately by each house, shall be placed in the Capitol, in the room which was occupied by the House of Representatives, during the last session of the sixth congress.

Certain books and maps to be deposited together.

Certain regulations in relation to the library to be formed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the time being, be, and they hereby are empowered to establish such regulations and restrictions

in relation to the said library, as to them shall seem proper, and from time to time, to alter or amend the same: *Provided*, That no regulation shall be made repugnant to any provision contained in this act.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That a librarian, to be appointed by the President of the United States solely, shall take charge of the said library, who, previous to his entering upon the duties of his office, shall give bond, payable to the United States, in such a sum, and with such security as the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the time being, may deem sufficient, for the safe keeping of such books, maps and furniture as may be confided to his care, and the faithful discharge of his trust, according to such regulations as may be, from time to time, established for the government of the said library; which said bond shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Senate.

A librarian to be appointed.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That no map shall be permitted to be taken out of the said library by any person; nor any book, except by the President and Vice-president of the United States, and members of the Senate and House of Representatives, for the time being.

No maps to be taken out.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the keeper of the said library shall receive for his services, a sum not exceeding two dollars per diem, for every day of necessary attendance; the amount whereof, together with the necessary expenses incident to the said library, after being ascertained by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the

Who may take out books.

Pay of the librarian, &c.

House of Representatives, for the time being, shall be paid out of the fund annually appropriated for the contingent expenses of both Houses of Congress.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the unexpended balance of the sum of five thousand dollars appropriated by the act of Congress aforesaid, for the purchase of books and maps for the use of the two Houses of Congress, together with such sums as may hereafter be appropriated to the same purpose, shall be laid out under the direction of a joint committee, to consist of three members of the Senate, and three members of the House of Representatives.

Manner of
purchasing
books for
the library.

NATHANIEL MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,
*Vice-President of the United States, and Pre-
sident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, JAN. 26, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER III.

A N A C T authorising the discharge of Lawrence Erb from his confinement.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the marshal of the district of Pennsylvania be authorized and directed to discharge Lawrence Erb, late a collector of the revenue

of the United States, in the county of Northampton, in the district of Pennsylvania, from confinement; upon a judgment obtained against him in favor of the United States: *Provided*, That he take so much of an oath imposed upon persons imprisoned for debt by the second section of the act, entitled, "An act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt," as relates to his not having transferred his property with an intent to defraud the United States; and that he shall assign and convey all the estate, real and personal, which he may now own, or be entitled to, to some person or persons for the use and benefit of the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, also, That the said judgment shall remain in full force against any estate, real or personal, which the said Lawrence Erb may hereafter acquire, and that process, may, at any time, be thereupon issued against the same.

NATHANIEL MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, FEB. 3, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER IV.

AN ACT for the protection of the Commerce and Seamen of the United States, against the Tripolitan Cruisers.

WHEREAS the regency of Tripoli, on the coast of Barbary, has commenced a predatory warfare against the United States:

President may employ such of the armed vessels as he may judge requisite.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled; That it shall be lawful fully to equip, officer, man, and employ such of the armed Vessels of the United States as may be judged requisite by the President of the United States, for protecting effectually the commerce and seamen thereof on the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean and adjoining seas.

Acts of hostility and precaution authorised.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to instruct the commanders of the respective public vessels aforesaid, to subdue, seize and make prize of all vessels, goods and effects, belonging to the Bey of Tripoli, or to his subjects, and to bring or send the same into port, to be proceeded against, and distributed according to law; and also to cause to be done all such other acts of precaution or hostility as the state of war will justify, and may, in his opinion, require.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That on the application of the owners of private armed vessels of the United States, the

President of the United States may grant them special commissions, in the form which he shall direct, under the seal of the United States; and such private armed vessels, when so commissioned, shall have the like authority for subduing, seizing, taking, and bringing into port, any Tripolitan vessel, goods or effects, as the before mentioned public armed vessels may by law have; and shall therein be subject to the instructions which may be given by the President of the United States for the regulation of their conduct; and their commissions shall be revocable at his pleasure: *Provided*, That before any commission shall be granted, as aforesaid, the owner or owners of the vessel for which the same may be requested, and the commander thereof, for the time being, shall give bond to the United States, with at least two responsible sureties, not interested in such vessel, in the penal sum of seven thousand dollars; or, if such vessel be provided *with* more than one hundred and fifty men, in the penal sum of fourteen thousand dollars, with condition for observing the treaties and laws of the United States, and the instructions which may be given, as aforesaid; and also, for satisfying all damages and injuries which shall be done, contrary to the tenor thereof, by such commissioned vessel; and for delivering up the commission, when revoked by the President of the United States.

Commissions
against Tripoli
to be issued to
private armed
vessels.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, any Tripolitan vessel, goods or effects, which shall be so captured and brought into port

Captured
property
may be con-
demned and
distributed.

by any private armed vessel of the United States, duly commissioned, as aforesaid, may be adjudged good prize, and thereupon shall accrue to the owners and officers, and men of the capturing vessel, and shall be distributed according to the agreement which shall have been made between them, or, in failure of such agreement, according to the discretion of the court having cognizance of the capture.

Period for which seamen may be engaged to serve.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, that the seamen may be engaged to serve in the navy of the United States for a period not exceeding two years ; but the President may discharge the same sooner, if in his judgment, their services may be dispensed with.

NATHAL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, FEB. 6, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER V.

A N A C T extending the privilege of franking and receiving letters, free of Postage, to any person admitted, or to be admitted to take a seat in Congress, as a delegate ; and providing compensation for such delegate.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any per

son admitted, or who may hereafter be admitted to take a seat in Congress, as a delegate, shall enjoy the privilege of sending and receiving letters, free of postage, on the same terms, and under the same restrictions, as are provided for the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives of the United States, by the act, entitled, " An act to establish the post-office of the United States ; " and that every such delegate so admitted to a seat, be, and he is hereby authorized to receive, free of postage, under the said restrictions, any letters directed to him, and which shall have arrived at the seat of government prior to the passage of this act : and that every such delegate shall receive for his travelling expenses and attendance in Congress, the same compensation as is or may be allowed, by law, to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, to be certified and paid in the same manner.

NATHAL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, FEB. 18, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON.

by any private armed States, duly commissioned, be adjudged good prize, and the bounty thereon shall accrue to the owner of the capturing vessel according to the regulations which may have been made before or after the date of such agreement, subject to the sanction of the court having jurisdiction of the capture.

Period for which seamen may be engaged to serve.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That no seamen may be engaged to serve on board of the United States vessels for a term exceeding two years; and no person shall be charged the same, unless his services may be required by the laws of the United States.

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Vice-President of the United States

APPROVED, For the President

AN ACT
and for other purposes
any person
a seal
with

it further enacted, That
ers of the treasury depart-
y hereby are authorized,
the accounts of the several
er mentioned, to make the
ances for clerk-hire, during
of and eight hundred and one,
the allowances now established
to pay:

Specific ap-
appropriations.

stant of the navy department,
and nine hundred dollars, and
cents,

veyor of public supplies, seven
dollars.

rintendant of stamps, three hun-
dred and seventy-seven dollars, and seven-
cents.

ommissioner of loans of Pennsylv-
one thousand five hundred dollars.

uled however, That the expense, thus
shall have been actually incurred:
rovided also, that the whole amount
each abovementioned officer, respec-
for his compensation, and that of his
and persons employed in his office, for
ear aforesaid, shall not exceed the sum
ofore appropriated, by law, to those ob-
respectively, during the said year.

ec. 4. And be it further enacted, That
aforesaid sums shall be paid and discharg-

[Redacted area]

CHAPTER VI.

AN ACT making certain partial Appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and two.

Specific appropriations.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of sixty thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is appropriated towards defraying the expences of the pay of the army, during the year one thousand eight hundred and two.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the following sums be, and the same hereby are appropriated to the purposes herein recited, respectively, that is to say: for the contingent expences of the department of the treasury, to make good the deficiency of former appropriations for the same, the sum of sixteen hundred and thirteen dollars, and fifty-seven cents.

For the printing of the public accounts, to make good the deficiency of former appropriations for the same, the sum of fourteen hundred dollars.

Towards the contingent expences of the department of the treasury, during the year one thousand eight hundred and two, the sum of one thousand dollars.

Towards the contingent expences of the House of Representatives, during the year one thousand eight hundred and two, the sum of three thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the accounting officers of the treasury department be, and they hereby are authorized, in the settlement of the accounts of the several officers herein after mentioned, to make the following allowances for clerk-hire, during the year one thousand eight hundred and one, in addition to the allowances now established by law; that is to say:

Specific ap-
appropriations.

To the accountant of the navy department, one thousand nine hundred dollars, and thirty-one cents.

To the purveyor of public supplies, seven hundred dollars.

To the superintendant of stamps, three hundred and seventy-seven dollars, and seventy-eight cents.

To the commissioner of loans of Pennsylvania, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Provided however, That the expense, thus allowed, shall have been actually incurred: *And provided also*, that the whole amount paid to each abovementioned officer, respectively, for his compensation, and that of his clerks and persons employed in his office, for the year aforesaid, shall not exceed the sums heretofore appropriated; by law, to those objects, respectively, during the said year.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the aforesaid sums shall be paid and discharg-

ed out of any monies in the treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated.

NATHAL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives:

A. BURR,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, FEB. 23, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER VII.

AN ACT for the relief of Lyon Lehman.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be refunded and paid to Lyon Lehman, out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated by law, the sum of one thousand six hundred and eighty-four dollars; it being the amount of duties paid by the said Lyon Lehman, to the collector of the port of New York, on three thousand five hundred rifles and carabines, which were imported from Hamburgh, by the said Lyon Lehman, into the said port of New York, on board the American brig Aetion, Captain

Josiah Wilson, in the month of October,
one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

NATHAL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,

*Vice-President of the United States and Presi-
dent of the Senate.*

APPROVED, MAR. 6, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER VIII.

*AN ACT to repeal certain acts respecting the
organization of the Courts of the United
States ; and for other purposes.*

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of
America, in Congress assembled, That the act
of Congress passed on the thirteenth day of
February, one thousand eight hundred and
one, intituled " An act to provide for the
more convenient organization of the courts
of the United States," from and after the
first day of July next, shall be, and is hereby
repealed.

Repeal of
the acts of
last session,
relative to
the judiciary.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted, That
the act passed on the third day of March one
thousand eight hundred and one, intituled "An
act for altering the times and places of hold-
ing certain courts therein mentioned and for
other purposes;" from and after the said*

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first day of July next, shall be, and is hereby repealed.

Revival of former acts.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all the acts, and parts of acts, which were in force before the passage of the aforesaid two acts, and which by the same were either amended, explained, altered, or repealed, shall be, and hereby are, after the said first day of July next, revived, and in as full and complete force and operation, as if the said two acts had never been made.

Continuance of suits to the circuit and district courts revived by this act.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all actions, suits, process, pleadings, and other proceedings, of what nature or kind soever, depending or existing in any of the circuit courts of the United States, or in any of the district courts of the United States, acting as circuit courts, or in any of the additional district courts, which were established by the aforesaid act of Congress, passed on the thirteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and one, shall be, and hereby are, from and after the said first day of July next, continued over to the circuit courts, and to the district courts, and to the district courts, acting as circuit courts respectively, which shall be first thereafter holden in, and for the respective circuits and districts, which are revived and established by this act, and to be proceeded in, in the same manner as they would have been, had they originated prior to the passage of the said act, passed on the thirteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and one.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all writs and process, which have issued, or

may issue before the said first day of July next, returnable to the circuit courts, or to any district court acting as a circuit court, or any additional district court established by the aforesaid act passed the thirteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and one, shall be returned to the next circuit court, or district court, or district court acting as a circuit court, re-established by this act; and shall be proceeded on therein, in the same manner, as they could, had they been originally returnable to the circuit courts, and district courts acting as circuit courts, hereby revived and established.

NATHAL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

A. BURR,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, MARCH 8, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON:

CHAPTER IX.

AN ACT fixing the military peace establishment of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the military peace establishment of the United

Military
peace estab-
lishment.

How composed.

States, from and after the first of June next, shall be composed of one regiment of artillerists and two regiments of infantry, with such officers, military agents, and engineers, as are herein after mentioned.

One regiment of artillerists—its complement of officers, privates, &c.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the regiment of artillerists shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, four majors, one adjutant, and twenty companies, each company to consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, two cadets, four sergeants, four corporals, four musicians, eight artificers, and fifty-six privates; to be formed into five battalions: *Provided always,* that it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to retain, with their present grade, as many of the first lieutenants, now in service, as shall amount to the whole number of lieutenants required; but that in proportion as vacancies happen therein, new appointments be made to the grade of second lieutenants until their number amount to twenty: and each regiment of infantry shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, one adjutant, one sergeant-major, two teachers of music, and ten companies; each company to consist of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, one ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, four musicians and sixty-four privates.

To be formed into battalions:— Certain lieutenants may be retained in service, with their present grade—new appointments in case of vacancies. Two regiments of infantry, their complements of officers and privates, &c.

One brigadier general, &c. to be appointed.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be one brigadier-general, with one aid-de-camp, who shall be taken from the captains or subalterns of the line; one adjutant and inspector of the army, to be

taken from the line of field officers ; one paymaster of the army, seven paymasters and two assistants, to be attached to such districts as the President of the United States shall direct, to be taken from the line of commissioned officers, who, in addition to their other duties, shall have charge of the clothing of the troops ; three military agents and such number of assistant military agents as the President of the United States shall deem expedient, not exceeding one to each military post ; which assistants shall be taken from the line ; two surgeons ; twenty-five surgeon's mates, to be attached to garrisons or posts, and not to corps.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the monthly pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, be as follows, to wit : to the brigadier general, two hundred and twenty-five dollars, which shall be his full and entire compensation, without a right to demand or receive any rations, forage, travelling expenses, or other perquisite or emolument whatsoever, except such stationary as may be requisite for the use of his department ; to the adjutant and inspector of the army, thirty-eight dollars in addition to his pay in the line, and such stationary as shall be requisite for his department ; to the paymaster of the army, one hundred and twenty dollars, without any other emolument, except such stationary as may be requisite in his department and the use of the public office now occupied by him ; to the aid-de-camp, in addition to his pay in the line, thirty dollars ; to each paymaster attached to districts, thirty dollars,

Monthly pay
to the officers,
non-
commissioned
officers,
privates, &c.

and each assistant to such paymaster, ten dollars, in addition to his pay in the line; to each military agent, seventy-six dollars and no other emolument; to each assistant military agent, eight dollars, in addition to his pay in the line, except the assistant military agents at Pittsburg and Niagara, who shall receive sixteen dollars, each, in addition to their pay in the line; to each colonel, seventy-five dollars; to each lieutenant-colonel, sixty dollars; to each major, fifty dollars; to each surgeon, forty-five dollars; to each surgeon's mate, thirty dollars; to each adjutant, ten dollars, in addition to his pay in the line; to each captain, forty dollars; to each first lieutenant, thirty dollars; to each second lieutenant, twenty-five dollars; to each ensign, twenty dollars; to each cadet, ten dollars; to each sergeant-major, nine dollars; to each sergeant, eight dollars; to each corporal, seven dollars; to each teacher of music, eight dollars; to each musician, six dollars; to each artificer, ten dollars; and to each private, five dollars.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissioned officers aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive, for their daily subsistence, the following number of rations of provisions: a colonel, six rations; a lieutenant-colonel, five rations; a major, four rations; a captain, three rations; a lieutenant, two rations; an ensign, two rations; a surgeon, three rations; a surgeon's mate, two rations; a cadet, two rations or money in lieu thereof at the option of the said officers and cadets at the posts respectively, where the rations shall become due; and if

Rations to
be furnished
in propor-
tion to rank.

at such posts supplies are not furnished by contract, then such allowance as shall be deemed equitable, having reference to former contracts, and the position of the place in question : and each non-commissioned officer, musician and private, one ration; to the commanding officers of each separate post, such additional number of rations as the President of the United States shall, from time to time, direct, having respect to the special circumstances of each post; to the women who may be allowed to any particular corps not exceeding the proportion of four to a company, one ration each; to such matrons and nurses as may be necessarily employed in the hospital, one ration each; and to every commissioned officer who shall keep one servant, not a foldier of the line, one additional ration.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That each ration shall consist of one pound and a quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and an half of candles to every hundred rations.

Component parts of a ration.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the following officers shall, whenever forage is not furnished by the public, receive at the rate of the following sums per month, in lieu thereof: each colonel, twelve dollars; each lieutenant-colonel, eleven dollars; each major, ten dollars; each adjutant, six dollars; each surgeon, ten dollars; and each surgeon's mate, six dollars.

Certain officers to receive money in lieu of forage, when not furnished by the public, and how much.

The troops to be furnished with uniform clothing:—

The secretary of war may supply surplus clothing, to be furnished the men at contract prices.

The new corps to be arranged out of the corps now in service. Supernumeraries to be discharged, and when.

The corps to be governed by the articles and rules of war now in force

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That, every non-commissioned officer, musician and private of the artillery and infantry, shall receive annually, the following articles of uniform cloathing, to wit ; one hat, one coat, one vest, two pair of woollen and two pair of linen overalls, one coarse linen frock and trowsers for fatigue cloathing, four pair of shoes, four shirts, two pair of socks, two pair of short stockings, one blanket, one stock and clasp, and one pair of half-gaiters: and the secretary of war is hereby authorized to cause to be furnished to the paymasters of the respective districts, such surplus of clothing as he may deem expedient, which clothing shall under his direction, be furnished to the soldiers, when necessary, at the contract prices, and accounted for by them out of their arrears of monthly pay.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States cause to be arranged, the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the several corps of troops now in the service of the United States, in such a manner as to form and complete, out of the same, the corps aforesaid ; and cause the supernumerary officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates to be discharged from the service of the United States from and after the first day of April next, or as soon thereafter as circumstances may permit.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the said corps, shall be governed by the rules and articles of war, which have been established by the

United States in Congress assembled, or by such rules and articles as may be hereafter, by law, established: *Provided nevertheless*, that the sentence of general courts martial, extending to the loss of life, the dismissal of a commissioned officer, or which shall respect the general officer, shall with the whole of the proceedings of such cases, respectively, be laid before the President of the United States, who is hereby authorized to direct the same to be carried into execution, or otherwise, as he shall judge proper.

—and such others as may be made;—sentences of general courts martial, with their proceedings, be laid before the President, in certain cases.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioned officers who shall be employed in the recruiting service, to keep up by voluntary enlistment, the corps as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive for every effective able bodied citizen of the United States, who shall be duly enlisted by him for the term of five years, and mustered, of at least five feet six inches high, and between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years, the sum of two dollars: *Provided nevertheless*, That this regulation, so far as respects the height and age of the recruit, shall not extend to musicians or to those soldiers who may re-enlist into the service: *And provided also*: That no person under the age of twenty-one years shall be enlisted by any officer, or held in the service of the United States, without the consent of his parent, guardian or master first had and obtained, if any he have; and if any officer shall enlist any person contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act,—for every such offence, he shall forfeit and pay the amount of the bounty and clothing which

Compensation to recruiting officers for each recruit, of a particular description

12.
4.
3.

This regulation not to extend to musicians & soldiers re-enlisted;—no one to be enlisted but with the consent of the person having the legal care of him.

Penalty for infringing

this provision.

the person so recruited may have received from the public, to be deducted out of the pay and emoluments of such officer.

Bounty to a recruit.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed and paid to each effective able bodied citizen, recruited as afore said, to serve for the term of five years, a bounty of twelve dollars; but the payment of six dollars of the said bounty shall be deferred until he shall be mustered and have joined the corps in which he is to serve.

Payment, part to be deferred.

Arrears of pay not exceed two months if avoidable.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corps shall be paid in such manner, that the arrears shall, at no time, exceed two months, unless the circumstances of the case shall render it unavoidable.

Officers and privates may be placed on the pension list in certain cases, at specified rates;

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That if any officer non-commissioned officer, musician or private, in the corps composing the peace establishment shall be disabled by wounds or otherwise, while in the line of his duty in public service, he shall be placed on the list of invalids of the United States, at such rate of pay, and under such regulations, as may be directed by the President of the United States for the time being: *Provided always*, that the compensation to be allowed for such wounds or disabilities, to a commissioned officer, shall not exceed for the highest rate of disability half the monthly pay of such officer, at the time of his being disabled or wounded; and that no officer shall receive more than the half pay of a lieutenant-colonel; and that the rate of compensation to non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, shall not exceed five

Not to be exceeded.

dollars per month: *And provided also,* That all inferior disabilities shall entitle the person so disabled to receive an allowance proportionate to the highest disability.

Inferior disabilities to entitle to proportionate allowances.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That if any commissioned officer in the military peace establishment of the United States, shall, while in the service of the United States, die, by reason of any wound received in actual service of the United States, and leave a widow, or if no widow, a child or children under sixteen years of age, such widow, or if no widow, such child or children shall be entitled to and receive half the monthly pay, to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death, for and during the term of five years. But in case of the death or intermarriage of such widow, before the expiration of the said term of five years, the half pay, for the remainder of the time, shall go to the child or children of such deceased officer: *Provided always,* That such half pay shall cease on the decease of such child or children.

Provision for the widow, or children, under 16, of a commissioned officer, who dies from wounds received in the service of the United States.

In case of the death or marriage of the widow to ensure the benefit of the children: determinable with their deaths.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That the paymaster shall perform the duties of his office, agreeably to the direction of the President of the United States, for the time being; and before he enters on the duties of the same, shall give bonds, with good and sufficient sureties, in such sums as the President shall direct, for the faithful discharge of his said office; and shall take an oath to execute the duties thereof with fidelity: and it shall, moreover, be his duty to appoint from the line, with the approbation of the President of the United States, the

Paymaster to act according to the directions of the President:

To give bond, with sureties, for the faithful discharge of his office;

To take an oath of office;

To appoint certain paymasters from

the line, with the President's approbation ;

Authorises to require them to give bonds with sureties.

Duties of military agents prescribed.

several paymasters to districts and assistants prescribed by this act; and he is here authorized to require the said paymasters to districts, and assistants, to enter in bonds, with good and sufficient surety, for the faithful discharge of their respective duties.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the military agent designated by this act, to purchase, receive and forward to their proper destination, all military stores, and other articles for the troops in their respective departments, and all goods and annuities for the Indians, which they may be directed to purchase, or which shall be ordered into their care by the department of war. They shall account with the department of war, annually, for all the public property which may pass through their hands, and all the monies which they may expend in discharge of the duties of their offices, respectively: previous to their entering on the duties of their offices, they shall give bonds, with sufficient sureties, in such sums as the President of the United States shall direct, for the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in them: and shall take an oath faithfully to perform the duties of their respective offices.

Additional penalty to non-commissioned officers, &c. for desertion ;

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That if any non-commissioned officer, musician or private, shall desert the service of the United States, he shall in addition to the penalties mentioned in the rules and articles of war, be liable to serve, for and during such a period, as shall, with the time he may have served previous to his desertion, amount to the full term of his enlistment ;

and such foldier shall and may be tried by a court martial, and punished, although the term of his enlistment may have elapsed previous to his being apprehended or tried.

They may be tried and punished, if apprehended after the term for which enlisted.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted,* That every person who shall procure or entice a foldier in the service of the United States to desert, or who shall purchase from any foldier, his arms, uniform clothing, or any part thereof; and every captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel, who shall enter on board such ship or vessel, as one of his crew, knowing him to have deserted, or otherwise carry away any such foldier, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined at the discretion of any court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, or be imprisoned any term not exceeding one year.

Persons concerned in procuring, or assisting, in the desertion of soldiers or who shall purchase their uniform clothing may be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of certain courts.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted,* That every officer, non-commissioned officer, musician and private, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, to wit; "I, A. B. do solemnly swear, or affirm, (as the case may be) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against their enemies or opposers, whomsoever; and that I will observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and articles of war."

Oath to be taken by officers, musicians and privates.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever a general court martial shall be

In case of a general court martial the

President may appoint a judge advocate ;

An additional allowance to the judge advocate ;

Brigadier general to appoint in cases that the President does not.

Provision to commissioned officers for extra expenses, in travelling to and sitting on general courts martial.

Non-commissioned officers and privates to be free from arrests for debts under 20 dollars, contracted before enlistment, and for all while in service.

Allowance to officers and soldiers, upon being discharged except by way of punishment.

ordered, the President of the United States may appoint some fit person to act as judge advocate, who shall be allowed, in addition to his other pay, one dollar and twenty-five cents for every day he shall be necessarily employed in the duties of the said court and in cases where the President shall not have made such appointment, the brigadier general or the president of the court may make the same.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted,* That where any commissioned officer shall be obliged to incur any extra expense in travelling and sitting on general courts martial, he shall be allowed a reasonable compensation for such extra expense actually incurred, not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents per day, to officers who are not entitled to forage, and not exceeding one dollar per day to such as shall be entitled to forage.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted,* That no non-commissioned officer, musician or private shall be arrested, or subject to arrest, or to be taken in execution for any debt under the sum of twenty dollars, contracted before enlistment, nor for any debt contracted after enlistment.

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever any officer or soldier shall be discharged from the service, except by way of punishment for any offence, he shall be allowed his pay and rations, or an equivalent in money, for such term of time as shall be sufficient for him to travel from the place of discharge to the place of his residence, computing at the rate of twenty miles to a day.

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted,* That to each commissioned officer, who shall be deranged by virtue of this act, there shall be allowed and paid, in addition to the pay and emoluments to which they will be entitled by law at the time of their discharge—to each officer whose term of service in any military corps of the United States shall not have exceeded three years, three months pay; to all other officers, so deranged, one month's pay of their grades, respectively, for each year of past service in the army of the United States, or in any regiment or corps now or formerly in the service thereof.

Additional allowance to officers deranged by this act.

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and empowered, when he shall deem it expedient, to organize and establish a corps of engineers, to consist of one engineer, with the pay, rank and emoluments of a major; two assistant engineers, with the pay, rank and emoluments of captains; two other assistant engineers, with the pay, rank and emoluments of first lieutenants; two other assistant engineers, with the pay, rank and emoluments of second lieutenants; and ten cadets, with the pay of sixteen dollars per month, and two rations per day: and the President of the United States is, in like manner, authorized, when he shall deem it proper, to make such promotions in the said corps, with a view to particular merit, and without regard to rank, so as not to exceed one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, four captains, four first lieutenants, four second lieutenants, and so as that the number of the whole corps shall, at no time, exceed twenty officers and cadets.

President may organize a corps of engineers;

Of whom it shall consist;

Pay of cadets;

President may make promotions therein within certain limitations.

Corps of engineers to be stationed at West Point and to form a military academy but to go to and do duty in other places as the President shall direct.

The Principal engineer, and in his absence, the next in rank, to superintend the military academy; The secretary of war to procure the necessary book, &c.

Repeal of laws within the purview of this;

Saving clause.

Sec. 27. *And be it further enacted,* That the said corps when so organized, shall be stationed at West-Point in the state of New York, and shall constitute a military academy; and the engineers, assistant engineers, and cadets of the said corps, shall be subject, at all times, to do duty in such places, and on such service, as the President of the United States shall direct.

Sec. 28. *And be it further enacted,* That the principal engineer, and in his absence the next in rank, shall have the superintendance of the said military academy, under the direction of the President of the United States; and the secretary of war is hereby authorized, at the public expense, under such regulations as shall be directed by the President of the United States, to procure the necessary books, implements and apparatus for the use and benefit of the said institution.

Sec. 29. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of any act or acts, now in force, as comes within the purview of this act, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed; saving, nevertheless, such parts thereof, as relate to the enlistments or term of service of any of the troops, which, by this act, are continued on the present military establishment of the United States.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED—MARCH 16, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER X.

AN ACT for the relief of Francis Duchouquet.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to Francis Duchouquet, out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two hundred and ninety one dollars, and eighty-four cents, in full compensation for monies by him advanced to redeem certain American citizens captured by the Indians.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,

*Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.*

APPROVED—MARCH 16, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XI.

AN ACT for the accommodation of Persons concerned in certain fisheries therein mentioned.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, it shall be

Collector of the customs at Edenton to permit the landing of salt at fishery and other places in his district;

In other respects the usual regulations to be observed.

Inspectors or other officers of the customs entitled to accommodations from the vessels;

And to pecuniary compensations if more than 15 days be spent therein.

lawful for the collector of the customs for the district of Edenton to permit any vessel having on board salt only, after due report and entry, and security given for the duties, to proceed under the inspection of an officer of the customs to any fishery, or other landing place within the district, (to be designated in the permit) and there discharge the same; subject, however, in all other respects, to the regulations, restrictions, penalties and provisions established by an act passed the second of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, intituled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That every inspector or other officer of the customs, while performing duty on board any such vessel, elsewhere than in the port to which such officer may properly belong, shall be entitled to receive from the master, or commander thereof, such provisions and other accommodations (free from expense) as are usually supplied to passengers, or as the state and condition of the vessel will admit.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That if by reason of the delivery of any cargo of salt, in manner aforesaid, more than fifteen working days (computing from the date of entry) shall, in the whole, be spent therein, the wages or compensation of such inspector, or other officer of the customs who may be employed on board any vessel, in respect to which such term may be so exceeded, shall, for every day of such excess, be paid by master or owner; and until paid, it shall

not be lawful for the collector to grant a clearance, or to permit such vessel to depart from the district.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED—MARCH 16, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XII.

AN ACT to amend an act, intituled " An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the collectors in each district shall prepare and transmit to their respective supervisors, correct lists of all lands within their respective collection districts, which by the act passed the fourteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, intituled " An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States," they now are or hereafter shall be authorized to advertise for sale, specifying therein, the persons in whose names the assessments were ori-

Collectors to provide lists of lands taxable.

Transcripts of which to be published; and how.

ginally made, and the sums due thereon respectively; of which lists it shall be the duty of the supervisor, in all cases to cause correct transcripts to be made out, and to cause to be inserted for five weeks successively, in one or more news-papers published within his district, one of which shall be the gazette in which are published, by authority, the laws of the state within whose limits the said district may be comprised, if there be any such gazette, a notification, that such transcripts are lodged at his office, and are open to the free inspection of all parties concerned; and also notifying, that the tax due upon the said lands may be paid to the collector within whose division the aforesaid lands are contained, or to the supervisor of the district, at any time within the space of six months from the date of such notification, and the time, when, and places where sales will be made of all lands upon which any part of the direct tax shall remain due after the expiration of the time aforesaid.

Payment within six months.

Lands to be sold on failure of payment.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in case of failure on the part of the owner or owners of the aforesaid lands to pay within the aforesaid time, the full amount of tax due thereon, the collectors under the direction, and with the approbation of their respective supervisors, shall immediately proceed to sell, at public sale, at the times and places mentioned in the advertisement of the supervisor, so much of the lands aforesaid as may be sufficient to satisfy the same, together with all the costs and charges of preparing lists, advertising and notifying as aforesaid and of sale.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the aforesaid tax including all costs and charges as aforesaid, shall be and remain a lien upon all lands and other real estate on which the same has been assessed, until the tax due upon the same, including all costs and charges, shall have been collected, or until a sale shall have been effected, according to the provision of this act, or of the act to which this is a supplement.

Tax and costs a lien on land till discharged.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That in all cases wherein any tract of land may have been assessed in one assessment, which at the time when such assessment was made, was actually divided into two, or more, distinct parcels, each parcel having one or more distinct proprietor or proprietors, it shall be the duty of the collector, to receive in manner aforesaid, from any proprietor or proprietors thus situated, his or their proportion of the tax due upon such tract; and thereupon, the land of the proprietor or proprietors upon which the tax shall have been thus paid, shall be forever discharged from any part of the tax due under the original assessment.

Tracts parcelled may pay in proportion.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That in any case in which it may have happened that lands actually belonging to one person, may have been, or hereafter shall be assessed in the name of another, and no sale of the same shall yet have been made, the same proceedings shall be had for the sale of the aforesaid lands, in order to raise the tax assessed in relation to the same, as is provided by the eleventh section of the act to which this is a supplement, in the case of

Provision for sale of lands of persons, not named correctly.

lands assessed, the owner whereof is unknown; and such sale shall transfer and pass to the purchaser; a good and effectual title.

Right of redemption secured under regulations.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the right of redemption reserved to the owners of lands and tenements sold under this act, or the act to which this is a supplement, shall, in no wise, be affected or impaired: *Provided always,* that the owners of lands which shall thus be sold after the passing of this act in order to avail themselves of that right, shall make payment or tender of payment within two years from the time of sale, for the use of the purchaser, his heirs or assigns of the amount of the said tax, costs and charges, with interest for the same, at the rate of twenty-five per cent. per annum.

Secretary of treasury authorized to augment compensation of officers.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the secretary of the treasury, shall be and hereby is authorized and empowered under the direction of the President of the United States, to augment the compensation fixed by law, for the commissioner or for the principal and assistant assessors or either of them, in any division where it shall be found necessary for carrying into effect the act intitled, "An act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves within the United States," so however, as that the commissioner shall in no case receive more than five dollars per day, nor the principal or assistant assessor in any case receive more than three dollars per day, which additional compensation shall be subject to the same rules of

settlements as are established by the act last
aforesaid.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,
*Vice-President of the United States, and Presi-
dent of the Senate.*

APPROVED—MARCH 16, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XIII.

*AN ACT to regulate trade and intercourse
with the Indian tribes; and to preserve
peace on the frontiers.*

BE it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States
of America, in Congress assembled, That
the following boundary line, established by
treaty between the United States and various
Indian tribes, shall be clearly ascertained,
and distinctly marked in all such places as
the President of the United States shall
deem necessary, and in such manner as he
shall direct, to wit: Beginning at the mouth
of the Cayahoga river on Lake Erie, and
running thence up the same to the portage
between that and the Tuscaroras branch of
the Muskingum; thence, down that branch,

Boundaries to
be established.

Beginning
thereof.

Indian bound-
ary c. 11-
ened.

to the crossing place above fort Laurence
thence westwardly to a fork of that branch
of the Great Miami river running into the
Ohio, at or near which fork stood Laromie's
store, and where commences the portage
between the Miami of the Ohio and St. Ma-
ry's river, which is a branch of the Miami
which runs into Lake Erie; thence a west-
wardly course to Fort Recovery, which
stands on a branch of the Wabash; thence
south-westwardly, in a direct line to the
Ohio, so as to intersect that river, opposite
the mouth of Kentucky or Cuttawba river;
thence down the said river Ohio to the tract
of one hundred and fifty thousand acres,
near the rapids of the Ohio, which has been
assigned to general Clarke, for the use of
himself and his warriors; thence around the
said tract, on the line of the said tract, till
it shall again intersect the said river Ohio;
thence down the same to a point opposite the
high lands or ridge between the mouth of
the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers; thence
south-eastwardly on the said ridge, to a
point, from whence a south-west line will
strike the mouth of Duck river; thence, still
eastwardly on the said ridge, to a point forty
miles above Nashville; thence north-east to
Cumberland river; thence up the said river
to where the Kentucky road crosses the
same; thence to the Cumberland mountain,
at the point of Campbell's line; thence in a
south-westwardly direction along the foot of
the Cumberland mountain to Emory's river;
thence down the same to its junction with
the river Clinch; thence down the river
Clinch to Hawkins's line; thence along the

same to a white oak, marked one mile tree ;
 thence south fifty-one degrees west, three
 hundred and twenty-eight chains, to a large
 ash tree on the bank of the river Tennessee,
 one mile below south-west point ; thence up
 the north-east margin of the river Tennessee
 (not including islands) to the Wild Cat Rock,
 below Tellico block-house ; thence in a
 direct line to the Militia spring, near the
 Maryville road leading from Tellico ; thence
 from the said spring to the Chilhowee moun-
 tain by a line to be run as will leave all the
 farms on Nine-mile creek to the northward
 and eastward of it, and to be continued along
 the Chilhowee mountain until it strikes
 Hawkins's line ; thence along the said line to
 the great Iron mountains ; and from the top
 of which a line to be continued in a south-
 eastwardly course to where the most southern
 branch of Little river crosses the divisional line
 to Tugaloo river ; thence along the South
 Carolina Indian boundary to and over the
 Ocunna mountain, in a south-west course
 to Tugaloo river ; thence in a direct line to
 the top of Currahee mountain, where the
 Creek line passes it ; thence to the head or
 source of the main south branch of the Oco-
 nee river, called the Appalachee ; thence
 down the middle of the said main south
 branch and river Oconee, to its confluence
 with Oakmulgee, which forms the river
 Altamaha ; thence down the middle of the
 said Altamaha, to the old line on the said
 river ; and thence along the said old line to
 the river St. Mary's : *Provided always,*
 That if the boundary line between the said
 Indian tribes and the United States shall, at

Indian
 boundary
 described

Boundary
 terminates

Indian boundary may be varied by treaty.

any time hereafter, be varied, by any treaty which shall be made between the said Indian tribes and the United States, then all the provisions contained in this act shall be construed to apply, to the said line so to be varied, in the same manner, as said provisions apply, by force of this act, to the boundary line herein before recited.

Line not to be crossed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if any citizen of, or other person resident in, the United States, or either of the territorial districts of the United States, shall cross over, or go within the said boundary line, to hunt, or in any wise destroy the game; or shall drive, or otherwise convey any stock of horses or cattle to range on any lands allotted or secured by treaty with the United States, to any Indian tribes, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding six months.

Penalty for trespass.

No one to go into the Indian country without a passport.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That if any such citizen or other person, shall go into any country which is allotted, or secured by treaty as aforesaid, to any of the Indian tribes south of the River Ohio, without a passport first had and obtained from the governor of some one of the United States, or the officer of the troops of the United States, commanding at the nearest post on the frontiers, or such other person as the President of the United States may, from time to time, authorize to grant the same, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding three months.

By whom passports to be granted.

Penalty without.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That if any such citizen, or other person, shall

go into any town, settlement or territory, belonging, or secured by treaty with the United States, to any nation or tribe of Indians, and shall there commit robbery, larceny, trespass or any other crime, against the person or property of any friendly Indian or Indians, which would be punishable, if committed within the jurisdiction of any state, against a citizen of the United States; or, unauthorized by law, and with a hostile intention, shall be found on any Indian land, such offender shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding twelve months; and shall also, when property is taken or destroyed, forfeit and pay to such Indian or Indians, to whom the property taken and destroyed belongs, a sum equal to twice the just value of the property so taken or destroyed: and if such offender shall be unable to pay a sum at least equal to the said just value; whatever such payment shall fall short of the said just value, shall be paid out of the treasury of the United States: *Provided nevertheless,* That no such Indian shall be entitled to any payment out of the treasury of the United States, for any such property taken or destroyed, if he, or any of the nation to which he belongs shall have sought private revenge, or attempted to obtain satisfaction by any force or violence.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That if any such citizen, or other person, shall make a settlement on any lands belonging, or secured, or granted by treaty with the United States, to any Indian tribe, or shall survey, or attempt to survey, such lands, or designate any of the boundaries, by marking

Offences in the Indian territory punishable.

Penalties.

Indians not to be remunerated if they use violence.

No settlement or survey to be made.

Penalties.

Military force may be employed against intruders.

Murder of Indians punishable with death.

Traders must have a licence.

Licences for two years only.

trees, or otherwise, such offender shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and suffer imprisonment, not exceeding twelve months. And it shall, moreover, be lawful for the President of the United States to take such measures, and to employ such military force, as he may judge necessary, to remove from lands, belonging or secured by treaty, as aforesaid, to any Indian tribe, any such citizen, or other person, who has made, or shall hereafter make, or attempt to make a settlement thereon.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That if any such citizen, or other person, shall go into any town, settlement or territory belonging to any nation or tribe of Indians, and shall there commit murder, by killing any Indian or Indians, belonging to any nation or tribe of Indians, in amity with the United States, such offender, on being there-of convicted, shall suffer death.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That no such citizen, or other person, shall be permitted to reside at any of the towns, or hunting camps, of any of the Indian tribes as a trader, without a licence under the hand and seal of the superintendent of the department, or of such other person as the President of the United States shall authorize to grant licences for that purpose: which superintendent, or person authorized, shall, on application, issue such licence, for a term not exceeding two years, to such trader, who shall enter into bond with one or more sureties, approved of by the superintendent, or person issuing such licence, or by the President of the United States, in the penal sum

of one thousand dollars, conditioned for the true and faithful observance of such regulations and restrictions, as are, or shall be made for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes: and the superintendent, or person issuing such license, shall have full power and authority to recall the same, if the person so licensed shall transgress any of the regulations, or restrictions, provided for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes; and shall put in suit such bonds as he may have taken, on the breach of any condition therein contained.

Bond to be given by licensed traders.

License may be recalled for misconduct.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That any such citizen or other person, who shall attempt to reside in any town or hunting camp, of any of the Indian tribes, as a trader, without such license, shall forfeit all the merchandize offered for sale to the Indians, or found in his possession, and shall, moreover, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and to imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

Goods of unlicensed traders forfeited.

Further penalty.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That if any such citizen, or other person, shall purchase, or receive of any Indian, in the way of trade or barter, a gun, or other article commonly used in hunting, any instrument of husbandry, or cooking utensil, of the kind usually obtained by the Indians, in their intercourse with white people, or any article of cloathing, excepting skins or furs, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

Articles which shall not be purchased from Indians.

Penalty.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That no such citizen, or other person, shall be

Horses not to be bought or sold without license.

Fifteen days notice before sale of a horse, and description given.

Penalties.

Agents of the public not to trade.

permitted to purchase any horse of an Indian, or of any white man in the Indian territory, without special license for that purpose; which license, the superintendent, or such other person as the President shall appoint, is hereby authorized to grant, on the same terms, conditions and restrictions, as other licenses are to be granted under this act: and any such person, who shall purchase a horse or horses, under such license, before he exposes such horse or horses for sale, and within fifteen days after they have been brought out of the Indian country, shall make a particular return to the superintendent, or other person, from whom he obtained his license, of every horse purchased by him, as aforesaid; describing such horses, by their colour, height, and other natural or artificial marks, under the penalty contained in their respective bonds. And every such person, purchasing a horse or horses, as aforesaid, in the Indian country, without a special license, shall for every horse thus purchased and brought into any settlement of citizens of the United States, forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days. And every person, who shall purchase a horse, knowing him to be brought out of the Indian territory, by any person or persons, not licensed, as above, to purchase the same, shall forfeit the value of such horse.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That no agent, superintendent, or other person authorized to grant a license to trade, or purchase horses, shall have any interest or concern in any trade with the Indians, or in

the purchase or sale of any horse to, or from any Indian, excepting for and on account of the United States : and any person offending herein, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding twelve months.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That no purchase, grant, lease, or other conveyance of lands, or of any title or claim thereto, from any Indian, or nation, or tribe of Indians, within the bounds of the United States, shall be of any validity, in law or equity, unless the same be made by treaty or convention, entered into pursuant to the constitution : and it shall be a misdemeanor in any person, not employed under the authority of the United States, to negotiate such treaty or convention, directly or indirectly, to treat with any such Indian nation, or tribe of Indians, for the title or purchase of any lands by them held or claimed, punishable by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding twelve months: *Provided nevertheless,* That it shall be lawful for the agent or agents of any state, who may be present at any treaty held with Indians under the authority of the United States, in the presence, and with the approbation of the commissioner or commissioners of the United States, appointed to hold the same, to propose to, and adjust with the Indians, the compensation to be made, for their claims to lands within such state, which shall be extinguished by the treaty.

No purchases from Indians but under treaties.

Misdemeanor to attempt procuring them in any other manner.

How punishable.

Exception as to states making purchases in a certain manner.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That in order to promote civilization among the

President au-
thorized to use
means of civi-
lizing the In-
dians.

Means limited.

Means of re-
drefs prescri-
bed for trans-
gression of In-
dians.

friendly Indian tribes, and to secure the continuance of their friendship, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, to cause them to be furnished with useful domestic animals, and implements of husbandry, and with goods or money, as he shall judge proper, and to appoint such persons, from time to time, as temporary agents, to reside among the Indians, as he shall think fit: *Provided*, that the whole amount of such presents, and allowance to such agents, shall not exceed fifteen thousand dollars per annum.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That if any Indian or Indians, belonging to any tribe in amity with the United States, shall come over or cross the said boundary line, into any state or territory inhabited by citizens of the United States, and there take, steal or destroy any horse, horses, or other property, belonging to any citizen or inhabitant of the United States, or of either of the territorial districts of the United States, or shall commit any murder, violence or outrage, upon any such citizen or inhabitant, it shall be the duty of such citizen or inhabitant, his representative, attorney, or agent, to make application to the superintendent, or such other person as the President of the United States, shall authorize for that purpose; who upon being furnished with the necessary documents and proofs, shall, under the direction or instruction of the President of the United States, make application to the nation or tribe, to which such Indian or Indians shall belong, for satisfaction; and if such nation or tribe shall neglect

or refuse to make satisfaction, in a reasonable time, not exceeding twelve months, then it shall be the duty of such superintendent or other person authorized as aforesaid, to make return of his doings to the President of the United States, and forward to him all the documents and proofs in the case, that such further steps may be taken, as shall be proper to obtain satisfaction, for the injury: and in the mean time, in respect to the property so taken, stolen or destroyed, the United States guarantee to the party injured, an eventual indemnification: *Provided always*, That if such injured party, his representative, attorney or agent, shall, in any way, violate any of the provisions of this act, by seeking, or attempting to obtain private satisfaction or revenge, by crossing over the line, on any of the Indian lands, he shall forfeit all claim upon the United States, for such indemnification: *And provided also*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the legal apprehension or arresting, within the limits of any state or district, of any Indian having so offended: *And provided further*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, to deduct such sum or sums, as shall be paid for the property taken, stolen or destroyed by any such Indian, out of the annual stipend, which the United States are bound to pay to the tribe, to which such Indian shall belong.

Party injured loses his remedy if he seeks private revenge or redress:

but this does not exempt the Indian offending from legal apprehension in U. S.

How property is to be paid for.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the superior courts in each of the said territorial districts, and the circuit courts, and other courts of the United States of similar jurisdiction in criminal causes, in each dis-

What courts have jurisdiction in these cases.

trict of the United States, in which any offender against this act shall be apprehended, or, agreeably to the provisions of this act, shall be brought for trial, shall have, and are hereby invested with full power and authority to hear and determine all crimes, offences and misdemeanors, against this act; such courts proceeding therein in the same manner, as if such crimes, offences and misdemeanors had been committed within the bounds of their respective districts: and in all cases where the punishment shall not be death, the county courts of quarter sessions in the said territorial districts, and the district courts of the United States, in their respective districts, shall have, and are hereby invested with like power to hear and determine the same, any law to the contrary notwithstanding: And in all cases, where the punishment shall be death, it shall be lawful for the governor of either of the territorial districts where the offender shall be apprehended, or into which he shall be brought for trial, to issue a commission of oyer and terminer to the superior judges of such district, who shall have full power and authority to hear and determine all such capital cases, in the same manner as the superior courts of such districts have in their ordinary sessions; and when the offender shall be apprehended, or brought for trial into any of the United States, except Kentucky or Tennessee, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, to issue a like commission to any one or more judges of the supreme court of the United States, and the judge of the district, in which such offender

may have been apprehended or shall have been brought for trial; which judges, or any two of them, shall have the same jurisdiction in such capital cases, as the circuit court of such district, and shall proceed to trial and judgment, in the same manner as such circuit court might or could do. And the district courts of Kentucky, Tennessee and Maine shall have jurisdiction of all crimes, offences and misdemeanors committed against this act, and shall proceed to trial and judgment in the same manner, as the circuit courts of the United States.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the military force of the United States to apprehend every person who shall, or may be found in the Indian country over and beyond the said boundary line between the United States and the said Indian tribes, in violation of any of the provisions or regulations of this act, and him or them immediately to convey, in the nearest, convenient and safe route, to the civil authority of the United States, in some one of the three next adjoining states or districts, to be proceeded against in due course of law: *Provided*, That no person, apprehended by military force as aforesaid, shall be detained longer than five days after the arrest, and before removal. And all officers and soldiers who may have any such person or persons in custody, shall treat them with all the humanity which the circumstances will possibly permit; and every officer and soldier who shall be guilty of mal-treating any such person, while in custody, shall suffer such punishment as a court martial shall direct: *Provided*; That the officer

Persons crossing the line and going into the Indian country contrary to this act, law to be dealt with:

Military not to use violence.

found on said traces, or either of them, to which the prohibition may apply, within the Indian boundary, without a passport.

President to cause boundaries to be ascertained and marked.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be clearly ascertained and distinctly marked, in all such places as he shall deem necessary, and in such manner as he shall direct, any other boundary lines between the United States and any Indian tribe, which now are, or hereafter may be established by treaty.

He may take measures to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors to the Indians.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be authorized to take such measures, from time to time, as to him may appear expedient to prevent or restrain the vending or distributing of spirituous liquors among all or any of the said Indian tribes, any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

This act to be in force from its date.

Proceedings under not to be affected by another act, mentioned.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force from the passage thereof; and so far as respects the proceedings under this act, it is to be understood, that the act, entitled "An act to amend an act, entitled, an act giving effect to the laws of the United States within the district of Tennessee," is not to operate.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED—MARCH 30, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XIV.

AN ACT to authorize the President of the United States to convey certain parcels of land therein mentioned.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized, to grant and convey, in fee simple, by patent or otherwise, unto Cornelius Vermule and Andrew Codmas, respectively, certain parcels of lands situate in the county of Essex, in the State of New Jersey, which in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, had been purchased for a military cantonment, and which were sold to them in the year following, by order of the secretary at war, and the price received.

Lands conveyed to Cornelius Vermule, &c. in N. Jersey.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That such grant and conveyance, shall vest in the said Cornelius Vermule and Andrew Codmas, respectively, an absolute estate, in fee simple, in the lands respectively, purchased by them as aforesaid.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED—MARCH 30, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XV.

AN ACT making a partial appropriation for the support of government, during the year one thousand eight hundred and two.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, shall be, and the same hereby is appropriated towards defraying the expenditure of the civil list, including the contingent expenses of the several departments, during the year one thousand eight hundred and two.

Appropriation.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED—APRIL 2, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XVI.

AN ACT making appropriation for defraying the expense of a negotiation with the British government, to ascertain the boundary line between the United States and Upper Canada.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That

a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, payable out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expense which shall be incurred in negotiating with the government of Great Britain, for ascertaining and establishing the boundary line between the United States and the British province of Upper Canada; when the President of the United States shall deem it expedient to commence such negotiation.

Specific appropriation.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED—APRIL 3, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XVII.

AN ACT making an appropriation for defraying the expenses which may arise from carrying into effect the convention made between the United States and the French Republic.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the payment of such demands as may be justly due for French vessels and proper-

Specific ap-
propriation.

ty captured, and which must be restored, or paid for, pursuant to the convention between the United States and the French republic, there be appropriated a sum not exceeding three hundred and eighteen thousand dollars, to be paid, under the direction of the President of the United States, out of any public money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED—APRIL 3, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XVIII.

AN ACT for the relief of Isaac Zane.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to issue letters patent, in the name, and under the seal of the United States, thereby granting and conveying to Isaac Zane, his heirs and assigns, in fee simple, three sections of land, of one square mile each, within the North-

Lands conveyed to Isaac Zane.

Western Territory, of any lands not heretofore granted or reserved, and to which the Indian title has been extinguished; in trust, nevertheless, in respect to two of the said sections, which shall be last mentioned and described in the said letters patent, to, and for the use and benefit of the children of the said Isaac Zane, who shall be living at the time of his death, and of the heirs of any child or children, deceased, and their heirs, respectively, to hold as tenants in common.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Isaac Zane, or his attorney in fact, shall, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to locate the said three sections in one or more tracts, not to exceed three locations of six hundred and forty acres each: *Provided*, the said land is not granted, appropriated or reversed by any act or resolution of the United States, or of Virginia, at the time of location.

How to be located.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the surveyor-general of the United States, or one of his deputies, shall, without delay, reasonable notice thereof being first given, survey and lay off the same as the law directs: *Provided*, the same has not, at such time, been surveyed.

To be surveyed and laid off by the Surveyor-General.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

APPROVED—APRIL, 3, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON.

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CHAPTER XIX.

AN ACT to repeal the Internal Taxes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirteenth day of June next, the internal duties on stills and domestic distilled spirits, on refined sugar, licenses to retailers, sales at auction, carriages for the conveyance of persons, and stamped vellum, parchment and paper, shall be discontinued, and all acts and parts of acts relative thereto shall, from and after the said thirtieth day of June next, be repealed: *Provided*, That for the recovery and receipt of such duties as shall have accrued, and on the day aforesaid remain outstanding, and for the payment of drawbacks or allowances on the exportation of any of the said spirits or sugars legally entitled thereto, and for the recovery and distribution of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and the remission thereof, which shall have been incurred before and on the said day, the provisions of the aforesaid acts shall remain in full force and virtue.

Repeal of the acts imposing duties on certain things.

Provisions of these acts still to be in force with respect to what may be due under them.

The office of Superintendent of stamps abolished, and when:—

The Commissioner of Revenue to perform certain duties under this act:

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the office of superintendant of stamps shall cease and be discontinued from and after the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and two; after which day the commissioner of the revenue shall perform all the duties by law enjoined on the said superintendant of stamps, which may

be required in pursuance of this act: that the office of collectors of the internal duties shall continue in each collection district, respectively, until the collection of the duties above mentioned shall have been completed in such district, and no longer, unless sooner discontinued by the President of the United States, who shall be and hereby is empowered, whenever the collection of the said duties shall have been so far completed in any district as to render, in his opinion, that measure expedient, to discontinue any of the said collectors, and to unite into one collection district any two or more collection districts, lying and being in the same state: that the office of supervisor shall continue in each state or district, respectively, until the collection of the duties above mentioned, together with the collection of the direct tax, shall have been completed in such state or district, and no longer; unless sooner discontinued by the President of the United States, who shall be and hereby is empowered, whenever the collection of the said duties and tax shall have been so far completed in any state or district, as in his opinion, to render that measure expedient, to discontinue any of the said offices; in which case the collectors thereafter employed in the collection of the said duties and tax in such state or district shall be appointed and removeable by the President alone, and shall be immediately accountable to the officers of the treasury department, under such regulations as may be established by the secretary of the trea-

Collectors of the internal duties to be continued till their collections are complete, unless sooner discontinued by the President:

Supervisors placed on the same ground:

Certain collectors may be appointed by the President, and made removeable at his pleasure: They are to be accountable to the treasury department.

President may make an additional allowance for the collection of outstanding duties :

Allowance limited.

Office of commissioners of the revenue to be abolished, and when ; it may sooner be discontinued by the President :

Provision in case of its discontinuance.

Stamped to d., &c. not stamp, & according to law, may be rendered valid, and how.

fury: that for the promoting of the collection of any of the above mentioned duties or tax which may be outstanding after the said thirtieth day of June next, the President of the United States shall be, and he hereby is empowered at any time hereafter, to make such allowance as he may think proper, in addition to that now allowed by law to any of the collectors of the said duties and tax, and the same from time to time to vary: *Provided*, That such additional allowance shall, in no instance, exceed, in the aggregate, five per cent, of the gross amount of the duties and tax, outstanding on that day: and the office of commissioner of the revenue shall cease and be discontinued whenever the collection of the duties and tax above mentioned shall be completed, unless sooner discontinued by the President of the United States, who shall be, and hereby is empowered, whenever the collection of the said duties and tax shall have been so far completed as, in his opinion, to render that measure expedient, to discontinue the said office, in which case the immediate superintendance of the collection of such parts of the said duties and taxes as may then remain outstanding, shall be placed in such officer of the treasury department as the secretary, for the time being, may designate: *Provided, however*, That all bonds, notes or other instruments which have been charged with the payment of a duty, and which shall, at any time prior to the said thirtieth day of June, have been written or printed upon vellum, parch-

ment or paper, not stamped or marked according to law, or upon vellum, parchment or paper stamped or marked at a lower rate of duty than is, by law, required for such bond, note or other instrument, may be presented to any collector of the customs within the state; and where there is no such collector, to the marshal of the district, whose duty it shall be, upon the payment of the duty with which such instrument was chargeable, together with the additional sum of ten dollars, for which duty and additional sum, the said collector or marshal shall be accountable to the treasury of the United States, to endorse upon some part of such instrument his receipt for the same; and thereupon, the said bond, note or other instrument shall be, to all intents and purposes, as valid and available to the person holding the same as if it had been or were stamped, counterstamped, or marked as by law required; any thing in any act to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That owners of stills, whose license to distill shall not have expired on the thirtieth day of June next, shall, at their option, pay either the whole duty which would have accrued on their stills on account of such licenses, or the duty which would have accrued on said stills, on the day aforesaid, if they had taken licenses ending on that day: that owners of snuff-mills, whose licenses had not expired on the first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, shall be allowed a deduction from the du-

Owners of stills, &c. to pay according to their option, in certain cases.

ties incurred on the same, proportionate to the time thus remaining unexpired on such licenses: that the several banks, which may have agreed to pay the annual compensation of one per cent. on their dividends, in lieu of the stamps duty on the notes issued by them, shall pay only at the rate of one per cent. per annum, on such dividends, to the thirtieth day of June next: that retailers of wines and spirits, who may take licenses after the passing of this act, shall pay for such licenses only in proportion to the time which may intervene between the obtaining of such licenses and the thirtieth day of June next: and that the owners of carriages for the conveyance of persons, who may enter the same after the passing of this act, and before the thirtieth day of June, next, shall pay the duty for the same only to the said thirtieth day of June.

Supervisor of the N. W. district allowed an annual salary, in addition to his commission for clerk hire.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the supervisor of the North West district shall, in addition to the same commissions on the product of all the internal duties collected in his district, as heretofore have been allowed to the supervisor of Ohio, be allowed an annual salary of five hundred dollars, and at the rate of three hundred dollars per annum, for clerk hire.

Extra allowances for clerk hire to certain supervisors.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the following extra allowances for clerk hire, shall be made for one year, to the supervisors of the following districts, as a full compensation for the additional duties arising from the settlement of accounts of certain inspectors of the internal revenues,

whose offices have been suppressed by the President of the United States, that is to say, to each of the supervisors of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North-Carolina and South Carolina, the sum of eight hundred dollars, and to the supervisor of Virginia, the sum of five hundred dollars.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of any act, as directs an annual entry of stills to be made, be, and the same hereby is repeated.

Annual entries of stills to be no longer made.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the certificates accompanying foreign distilled spirits, wines and teas, which are now furnished by the supervisors to the inspectors of the ports shall, from and after the aforesaid thirtieth day of June, be furnished by such collectors of the custom, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury. And it shall be the duty of the inspectors to account with such collectors, for the application of such certificates, in like manner, and under the same regulations, as heretofore they have accounted with the supervisors.

Certain certificates to be furnished by collectors, designated by the Secretary of the Treasury :

And the inspectors to whom delivered, to account to them for all such.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That for preparing and issuing the certificates the collectors performing that duty, shall be entitled to, and receive the same compensation as heretofore has been allowed to the supervisors, respectively.

Allowance to the collectors for preparing and delivering certificates.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That all persons who shall, on or after the thirtieth day of June next, have any blank vellum, parchment or paper, which has been

Stamped paper on hand, upon which a duty has been paid, may be given up, and the money paid, refunded.

stamped by the superintendant of stamps and counter-stamped by the commissioner of the revenue, and on which a duty has been paid to the use of government, shall be entitled to receive from such collector or collectors of the customs, or other revenue officer in the respective states or districts as may be designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, the value of the said stamps, after deducting, in all cases, seven and an half per cent. and the said officers are hereby authorized to pay the same: *Provided*, The said blank vellum, parchment or paper, be presented within four months after the thirtieth day of June next.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED—APRIL 6, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XX.

AN ACT authorizing the erection of certain light-houses; and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That under the direction of the Secretary of the

Treasury, there shall be purchased, for the use of the United States, the land whereon lately stood the light-house on Gurnet Point, and so much land adjoining thereto, as may be sufficient for vaults and any other purposes necessary for the better support of the said light-house.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the secretary of the treasury shall be, and he is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to procure a new lantern or lanterns, with suitable distinctions, and to cause convenient vaults to be erected; and the said light-house, on the Gurnet, at the entrance on Plymouth harbour, to be rebuilt.

Secretary of the treasury authorized to procure one or more lanterns.

Light-house on the Gurnet to be rebuilt.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the secretary of the treasury shall be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be rebuilt, of such height as he may deem expedient, the light-house now situated on the eastern end of New Castle Island, at the entrance of Piscataqua river, either on the land owned by the United States, or on Pollock Rock: *Provided,* That if built on Pollock Rock, the legislature of New-Hampshire shall vest the property of the said rock in the United States, and cede the jurisdiction of the same.

Secretary of the treasury authorized to cause a light house to be rebuilt.

On what condition.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the secretary of the treasury shall be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause a sufficient light-house to be erected on Lynde's point, at the mouth of Connecticut river, in the state of Connecticut, and to appoint a keeper, and otherwise provide for such light-house, at the expence

A light house to be erected on Lynde's point.

To appoint a keeper.

On what condition to be rebuilt:

of the United States: *Provided*, That sufficient land for the accommodation of such light-house can be purchased at a reasonable price, and the legislature of the state of Connecticut shall cede the jurisdiction over the same to the United States.

Light houses to be built between Long Island and the main:

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to cause proper light-houses to be built, and buoys to be placed, in the situations necessary for the navigation of the sound between Long Island and the main; and be, to that effect, authorized to cause, by proper and intelligent persons, a survey to be taken of the said sound, as far as may be requisite; and to appoint keepers and otherwise provide for such light-houses, at the expence of the United States: *Provided*, That sufficient land for the accommodation of the respective light-houses can be purchased at a reasonable price; and that the legislatures of Rhode-Island, Connecticut, and New-York, shall, respectively, cede the jurisdiction over the same to the United States.

Keepers to be appointed:

On what conditions to be built.

A light house to be built at the entrance of St. Mary's river.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the secretary of the treasury shall be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause a sufficient light-house to be erected on the south point of Cumberland Island, at the entrance of St. Mary's river within the state of Georgia; and that, under the direction of the said secretary, there shall be purchased, if the same cannot otherwise be obtained, sufficient land for the erection of the said light-house, and accommodations for the better support thereof: *Provided*,

That the legislature of Georgia shall cede the jurisdiction over the same to the United States.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be, and hereby are appropriated, for the re-imbursment of the merchants of Plymouth and Duxbury, for monies expended by them in erecting a temporary light on the Gurnet, a sum not exceeding two hundred and seventy dollars; for the rebuilding the light-house on the said Gurnet, a sum not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars; for the rebuilding of the light-house on the eastern end of New-Castle Island a sum not exceeding four thousand dollars; and for the erection of the said light-house on said Lynde's point, a sum not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars; for the erection of the light-house on Cumberland south point, a sum not exceeding four thousand dollars; and for taking the survey, and for erecting light-houses and placing buoys in the sound, a sum not exceeding eight thousand dollars to be paid out of any monies which may be in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Appropriations to reimburse certain merchants.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the secretary of the treasury, under the direction of the President of the United States, to cause to be expended, in repairing and erecting public piers, in the river Delaware, a sum not exceeding thirty thousand dollars; and that the same be paid out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated: *Provided,* That the jurisdiction of the site where

Sum appropriated for public piers in the river Delaware:

On what con-
ditions.

any such piers may be erected, shall be first ceded to the United States, according to the conditions in such case by law provided.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED—APRIL 6, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XXI.

AN ACT for the relief of the marshals of certain districts therein mentioned.

Compensations
for taking the
census to be
apportioned.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the treasury be, and he hereby is authorized and directed to apportion to the several marshals of the district of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, respectively, who have been employed or concerned in taking the late census, the compensation allowed by the "Act providing for the second census or enumeration of the inha-

bitants of the United States," according to the service each may have performed.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED—APRIL 6, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XXII.

AN ACT to authorize an advance of money to Samuel Dexter.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to advance out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five hundred dollars to Samuel Dexter, for the purpose of assisting him in defraying the expenses of the suit of Joseph Hodgson against him in the circuit court of the district of Columbia, he, the said Dexter to be accountable for the same.

Specific appropriation.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED—APRIL 14, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XXIII.

AN ACT declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, therein mentioned.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the assent of Congress is hereby given and declared to an act of the General assembly of Virginia, intituled "An act to amend and reduce into one, the several acts of assembly for improving the navigation of Appomattox river, from Broad-way to Pocahuntas bridge."

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED—APRIL 14, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XXIV.

AN ACT for the relief of Thomas K. Jones.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the collector for the port of Boston and Charlestown be, and he hereby is authorized to issue to Thomas K. Jones, the debentures for the drawback of the duties on ten pipes

Debentures to
be issued to T.
K. Jones:

of wine imported by said Jones, in the ship Juno, captain Thomas Dingley, and exported on the fifteenth day of June last, in the ship Enterprize, captain Hearsy, for Havanna, on full and satisfactory proof being made to the said collector, of the actual quantity of wine in the said pipes, at the time of their being shipped, as aforesaid: *Provided*, That every other requisite shall have been pursued, agreeably to law, for the obtaining the said drawback.

On what condition.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

APPROVED—APRIL 14, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XXV.

AN ACT to revive, and continue in force, an act, intituled, "An act to augment the salaries of the officers therein mentioned," passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That an act, intituled "An act to augment the salaries of the officers therein mentioned," be, and the same is hereby revived, and con-

Former act revived and continued.

For what time. *tinued in force, for and during the term of two years, from the commencement of the present year.*

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
A. BURR,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED—APRIL 14, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON.

.CHAPTER XXVI.

AN ACT to amend an act, intituled " An act to retain a further sum on drawbacks, for the expences incident to the allowance and payment thereof, and in lieu of stamp duties on debentures."

Part of a former law not to operate upon unregistered ships, &c.

In certain cases.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the second section of the act, intituled, " An act to retain a further sum on drawbacks, for the expences incident to the allowance and payment thereof, and in lieu of stamp duties on debentures," shall not be deemed to operate upon unregistered ships or vessels owned by the citizens of the United States, at the time of passing the said act, in those cases where such ship or vessel, at that time, possessed a sea letter, or other regular document issued from a custom-house of the United States, proving such ship or vessel to be American property.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted, That whenever satisfactory proof shall be made to the secretary of the treasury, that any unregistered ship or vessel was, in fact, the property, in whole, of a citizen or citizens of the United States, on the thirteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred, that the secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be issued to such ship or vessel, a certificate, which shall entitle such unregistered ship or vessel to the same privileges which are herein before granted to unregistered ships or vessels owned by citizens of the United States, and carrying a sea letter, or other regular document issued from a custom-house of the United States, before the passing of the said act, intituled "An act to retain a further sum on drawbacks, for the expenses incident to the allowance and payment thereof, and in lieu of stamp duties on debentures."*

Upon proof, the Secretary of the Treasury to cause a certificate to be issued to an unregistered ship or vessel, entitling her to certain privileges.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, APRIL 14th, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XXVII.

AN ACT for the relief of Paolo Paoly

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States

K

Specific ap-
propriation.

of America, in Congress assembled, That there be allowed and paid to Paolo Paoly, a subject of his Danish majesty, or to his lawful attorney, out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of seven thousand and forty dollars, and fifty-five cents, being the amount of damages and costs of suit, awarded by the circuit court of Pennsylvania, in favour of the said Paoly, as owner of the schooner Amphitheatre, against William Maly, commander of the public armed vessel, the Experiment, belonging to the United States, for the capture and detention of the said schooner: on condition that the said Paoly, or his lawful attorney, shall cause to be entered on the records of the said circuit court, an acknowledgment of his receipt of the sum aforesaid, in full satisfaction of the judgment rendered against the said Maly in the premises.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate,

APPROVED, APRIL 14th, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

AN ACT to establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal the acts heretofore passed on that subject.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States

of America, in Congress assembled, That any alien being a free white person, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, or any of them, on the following conditions, and not otherwise:—

An alien may become a citizen of the United States:

First, That he shall have declared, on oath or affirmation, before the supreme, superior, district or circuit court of some one of the states, or of the territorial districts of the United States, or a circuit or district court of the United States, three years at least, before his admission, that it was, bona fide, his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce for ever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whatever, and particularly, by name, the prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whereof such alien may, at the time, be a citizen or subject.

On what conditions.

Secondly, That he shall, at the time of his application to be admitted, declare on oath or affirmation, before some one of the courts aforesaid, that he will support the constitution of the United States, and that he doth absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whatever, and particularly, by name, the prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty whereof he was before a citizen or subject; which proceedings shall be recorded by the clerk of the court.

Thirdly, That the court admitting such alien shall be satisfied that he has resided within the United States five years at least, and within the state or territory where such

On what con-
ditions an alien
may be natu-
raliz:d.

court is at the time held, one year at least ; and it shall further appear to their satisfaction, that during that time, he has behaved as a man of a good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same : *Provided*, That the oath of the applicant shall, in no case, be allowed to prove his residence.

Fourthly, That in case the alien, applying to be admitted to citizenship, shall have borne any hereditary title, or been of any of the orders of nobility in the kingdom or state from which he came, he shall, in addition to the above requisites make an express renunciation of his title or order of nobility in the court to which his application shall be made, which renunciation shall be recorded in the said court : *Provided*, That no alien who shall be a native citizen, denizen or subject of any country, state or sovereign, with whom the United States shall be at war, at the time of his application, shall be then admitted to be a citizen of the United States : *Provided also*, That any alien who was residing within the limits, and under the jurisdiction of the United States, before the twenty-ninth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, may be admitted to become a citizen, on due proof made to some one of the courts aforesaid, that he has resided two years, at least, within and under the jurisdiction of the United States, and one year, at least, immediately preceding his applica-

tion, within the state or territory where such court is at the time held; and on his declaring on oath, or affirmation, that he will support the constitution of the United States, and that he doth absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty whatever, and particularly, by name, the prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, whereof he was before a citizen or subject: and moreover, on its appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that during the said term of two years, he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same; and where the alien, applying for admission to citizenship, shall have borne any hereditary title, or been of any of the orders of nobility in the kingdom or state from which he came, on his moreover making in the court an express renunciation of his title or order of nobility, before he shall be entitled to such admission: all of which proceedings, required in this proviso to be performed in the court, shall be recorded by the clerk thereof: and provided also, that any alien who was residing within the limits, and under the jurisdiction of the United States at any time between the said twenty-ninth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and the eighteenth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, may, within two years after the passing of this act be admitted to become a citizen,

On what conditions an alien may be naturalized.

without a compliance with the first condition above specified.

Mode of naturalization prescribed.

Sec 2. *Provided also, and be it further enacted,* That in addition to the directions aforesaid, all free white persons, being aliens, who may arrive in the United States after the passing of this act, shall, in order to become citizens of the United States, make registry, and obtain certificates, in the following manner, to wit: every person desirous of being naturalized shall, if of the age of twenty-one years, make report of himself; or if under the age of twenty-one years, or held in service, shall be reported by his parent, guardian, master or mistress, to the clerk of the district court of the district where such alien or aliens shall arrive, or to some other court of record of the United States, or of either of the territorial districts of the same, or of a particular state; and such report shall ascertain the name, birth place, age, nation and allegiance of each alien, together with the country whence he or she migrated, and, the place of his or her intended settlement: and it shall be the duty of such clerk, on receiving such report, to record the same in his office, and to grant to the person making such report, and to each individual concerned therein, whenever he shall be required, a certificate under his hand and seal of office of such report and registry; and for receiving and registering each report of an individual or family, he shall receive fifty cents; and for each certificate granted pursuant to this act, to an individual or family, fifty cents: and

such certificate shall be exhibited to the court by every alien who may arrive in the United States, after the passing of this act, on his application to be naturalized, as evidence of the time of his arrival within the United States.

Sec. 3. *And whereas*, doubts have arisen whether certain courts of record in some of the states, are included within the description of district or circuit courts; *Be it further enacted*, that every court of record in any individual state, having common law jurisdiction, and a seal and clerk or prothonotary, shall be considered as a district court within the meaning of this act; and every alien, who may have been naturalized in any such court, shall enjoy, from and after the passing of the act, the same rights and privileges, as if he had been naturalized in a district or circuit court of the United States.

What courts are to be considered as capable of naturalizing aliens.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the children of persons duly naturalized under any of the laws of the United States, or who, previous to the passing of any law on that subject, by the government of the United States, may have become citizens of any one of the said states, under the laws thereof, being under the age of twenty-one years, at the time of their parent's being so naturalized or admitted to the rights of citizenship, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens of the United States, and the children of persons who now are, or have been citizens of the United States, shall though born out of the limits

Children of persons naturalized under certain laws to be citizens of the United States.

and jurisdiction of the United States, be considered as citizens of the United States ; *Provided*, That the right of citizenship shall not descend to persons whose fathers have never resided within the United States : *Provided also*, That no person heretofore proscribed by any state, or who has been legally convicted of having joined the army of Great-Britain, during the late war, shall be admitted a citizen, as aforesaid, without the consent of the legislature of the state in which such person was proscribed.

Privilege of citizenship not to extend to children of persons who have never resided in the United States :

Or to persons proscribed, &c.

Repeal of former acts.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts heretofore passed respecting naturalization, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, APRIL 14, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XXIX.

AN ACT for the relief of Lewis Toufard.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to pay to Lewis Toufard, late lieutenant colonel commandant of the second regiment of artillery and engineers,

out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of six hundred and seventy-five dollars, and fifty-five cents, being in full payment and adjustment, and to be considered as a final settlement of all accounts between the United States and the said Lewis Toufard, except only the pay and emoluments due to him by the paymaster of the regiment lately under his command: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to sanction the conduct of any person who has made advances of money not authorized by law.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ABRAHAM BALDWIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED—APRIL 21, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XXX.

*AN ACT in addition to an act, intituled
"An act in addition to an act regulating the
grants of land appropriated for military ser-
vices, and for the society of the United
Brethren, for propagating the gospel among
the Heathen."*

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States

How the holders of certain warrants for military services, or register's certificates, may register or locate the same :

Provision with respect to some register's certificates.

Secretary of war to receive claims to lands, and for duplicates of warrants, suggested to have been lost :

To what period :

To report the same to Congress.

of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, and until the first day of January next, it shall be lawful for the holders or proprietors of warrants heretofore granted in consideration of military services, or register's certificates of fifty acres, or more, granted, or hereafter to be granted agreeable to the third section of an act, intituled "An act in addition to an act, intituled an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services; and for the society of the United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathen," approved the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred, to register and locate the same, in the same manner, and under the same restrictions, as might have been done before the first day of January last: *Provided,* That persons holding register's certificates for a less quantity than one hundred acres, may locate the same on such parts of fractional townships, as shall, for that purpose, be divided by the secretary of the treasury into lots of fifty acres each.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the secretary of war to receive claims to lands for military services, and claims for duplicates of warrants issued from his office, or from the land office of Virginia, or of plats and certificates of surveys founded on such warrants, suggested to have been lost or destroyed, until the first day of January next, and no longer; and immediately thereafter, to report the same to Congress, designating the numbers of claims

of each description, with his opinion thereon.

With his opinion.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ABRAHAM BALDWIN,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED—APRIL 26, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XXXI.

AN ACT to amend the Judicial System of the United States. *ad. May 1805*

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, the supreme court of the United States shall be holden by the justices thereof, or any four of them, at the city of Washington, and shall have one session in each and every year, to commence on the first Monday of February annually, and that if four of the said justices shall not attend within ten days after the time hereby appointed for the commencement of the said session, the business of the said court shall be continued over till the next stated session thereof: *Provided always,* That any one or more of the said justices attending as aforesaid shall have power to make all necessary orders touching any suit, action, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings, returned to

Supreme court to be holden at Washington:

sessions.

Business to be continued over if a quorum does not attend:

One of the justices may make rules, &c.

Part of a former act repealed.

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the said court or depending therein, preparatory to the hearing, trial or decision of such action, suit, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings. And so much of the act, entitled "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," passed the twenty-fourth day of September, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, as provides for the holding a session of the supreme court of the United States on the first Monday of August, annually, is hereby repealed.

Associate justice living in the 4th circuit, to attend at the city of Washington.

When.

For what purpose.

To be attended also by the clerk

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the associate justice resident in the fourth circuit formed by this act, to attend at the city of Washington on the first Monday of August next, and on the first Monday of August each and every year thereafter, who shall have power to make all necessary orders touching any suit, action, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings, returned to the said court or depending therein, preparatory to the hearing, trial or decision of such action, suit, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings: and that all writs and process may be returnable to the said court on the said first Monday in August, in the same manner as to the session of the said court, herein before directed to be holden on the first Monday of February, and may also bear teste on the said first Monday in August, as though a session of the said court was holden on that day, and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the supreme court to attend the said justice on

the said first Monday of August, in each and every year, who shall make due entry of all such matters and things as shall or may be ordered as aforesaid by the said justice, and at each and every such August session, all actions, pleas, and other proceedings relative to any cause, civil or criminal, shall be continued over to the ensuing February session.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all actions, suits, process, pleadings and other proceedings, of what nature or kind soever, civil or criminal, which were continued from the supreme court of the United States, which was begun and holden on the first Monday of December last, to the next court to have been holden on the first Monday of June, under the act which passed on the thirteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and one, intituled, "An act to provide for the more convenient organization of the courts of the United States," and all writs, process and proceedings, as aforesaid, which are or may be made returnable to the same June session, shall be continued, returned to, and have day, in the session to be holden by this act, on the first Monday of August next; and such proceedings shall be had thereon, as is herein before provided.

Certain proceedings made returnable to August session.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the districts of the United States (excepting the districts of Maine, Kentucky, and Tennessee) shall be formed into six circuits, in manner following:

Districts formed into circuits.

Circuits formed.

The districts of New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island; shall constitute the first circuit;

The districts of Connecticut, New York and Vermont, shall constitute the second circuit;

The districts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, shall constitute the third circuit;

The districts of Maryland and Delaware, shall constitute the fourth circuit;

The districts of Virginia and North Carolina, shall constitute the fifth circuit; and

The districts of South Carolina and Georgia, shall constitute the sixth circuit;

Circuit courts to be held in each district:

And there shall be holden annually in each district of the said circuits, two courts, which shall be called circuit courts. In the

First circuit, of whom the court is to consist, and the time of its session.

first circuit, the said circuit court shall consist of the justice of the supreme court residing within the said circuit; and the district judge of the district where such court shall be holden. And the sessions of the said court, in the district of New Hampshire, shall commence on the nineteenth day of May, and the second day of November, annually; in the district of Massachusetts, on the first day of June, and the twentieth day of October, annually; in the district of Rhode Island, on the fifteenth day of June, and the fifteenth day of November, annually:

Second circuit court.

In the second circuit, the said circuit court shall consist of the senior associate justice of the supreme court residing within the fifth circuit, and the district judge of the district, where such court shall be holden:

and the sessions of the said court in the district of Connecticut, shall commence on the thirteenth day of April, and the seventeenth day of September, annually: In the district of New-York, on the first day of April, and the first day of September, annually: In the district of Vermont, on the first day of May, and the third day of October, annually.

Sessions.

In the third circuit, the said circuit court shall consist of the justice of the supreme court residing within the said circuit, and the district judge of the district where such court shall be holden: and the sessions of the said court, in the district of New Jersey, shall commence on the first day of April, and the first day of October, annually: In the district of Pennsylvania, on the eleventh day of April, and the eleventh day of October, annually.

Third circuit court.

Sessions.

In the fourth circuit, the said circuit court shall consist of the justice of the supreme court residing within the said circuit, and the district judge of the district where such court shall be holden; and the sessions of the said court in the district of Delaware, shall commence on the third day of June, and the twenty-seventh day of October, annually; In the district of Maryland, on the first day of May, and the seventh day of November, annually; to be holden hereafter at the city of Baltimore only.

Fourth circuit court:

Sessions.

In the fifth circuit, the circuit court shall consist of the present chief justice of the supreme court and the district judge of the district where such court shall be holden, and the sessions of the said court in the dis-

Fifth circuit court

Sessions. trict of Virginia, shall commence on the twenty-second day of May, and the twenty-second day of November, annually: In the district of North Carolina, on the fifteenth day of June, and the twenty-ninth day of December, annually.

Sixth circuit court. In the sixth circuit, the said circuit court shall consist of the junior associate justice of the supreme court in the fifth circuit, and the district judge of the district where such court shall be holden; and the sessions of

Sessions. the said court in the district of South Carolina shall commence at Charleston on the

At Charleston. twentieth day of May, and at Columbia on

Columbia. the thirteenth day of November, annually: In the district of Georgia, on the sixth day

Savannah. of May at Savannah, and on the fourteenth

Louisville. day of December hereafter at Louisville, annually: *Provided*, That when only one

Provisions if the judges do not attend: of the judges hereby directed to hold the circuit courts, shall attend, such circuit court may be held by the judge so attending; and that when any of the said days shall happen on a Sunday, then the said court hereby directed to be holden on such day, shall be holden on the next day thereafter, and the circuit courts constituted by this act, shall be held at the same place or places in each district of every circuit, as by law they were respectively required to be held previous to the thirteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and one, excepting as is herein before directed. And none of the said courts shall be holden until after the first day of July next, and the clerk of each district court shall be also clerk of

Clerks of district to be clerks of circuit courts.

the circuit court in such district, except as is herein after excepted.

With an exception.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That on every appointment which shall be hereafter made of a chief justice or associate justice, the said chief justice and associate justices shall allot themselves among the aforesaid circuits as they shall think fit, and shall enter such allotment on record. And in case no such allotment shall be made by them at their session next succeeding such appointment, and also, after the appointment of any judge, as aforesaid, and before any allotment shall have been made, it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States to make such allotment as he shall deem proper, which allotment made in either case, shall be binding until another allotment shall be made; and the circuit courts constituted by this act, shall have all the power, authority and jurisdiction within the several districts of their respective circuits that before the thirteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and one, belonged to the circuit courts of the United States, and in all cases which by appeal or writ of error, are, or shall be removed from a district to a circuit court, judgment shall be rendered in conformity to the opinion of the judge of the supreme court presiding in such circuit court.

Justices of the supreme court to allot themselves among the circuits :

Allotment to be entered on record.

If they fail to do it, the President may make the allotment.

Allotment to be binding until another is made. Powers of the circuit courts.

In writs, error and appeal, the opinion of the justice of the supreme court to prevail.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever any question shall occur before a circuit court, upon which the opinions of the judges shall be opposed, the point upon which the disagreement shall happen, shall,

In case of disagreement in opinion of the judges of the circuit court

that of the supreme court upon the point stated to be conclusive.

Decision of the supreme to be remitted to the circuit court and to be of effect.

Imprisonment, &c. not to be inflicted when the court is divided.

North Carolina district divided into three districts. How and the names of the new districts.

during the same term, upon the request of either party, or their counsel, be stated under the direction of the judges, and certified under the seal of the court, to the supreme court, at their next session to be held thereafter; and shall, by the said court, be finally decided. And the decision of the supreme court, and their order in the premises, shall be remitted to the circuit court, and be there entered of record, and shall have effect according to the nature of the said judgment and order: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the cause from proceeding, if, in the opinion of the court, farther proceedings can be had, without prejudice to the merits: And provided also, that imprisonment shall not be allowed, nor punishment in any case be inflicted, where the judges of the said court are divided in opinion upon the question touching the said imprisonment or punishment.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the district of North Carolina shall be divided into three districts, one to consist of all that part thereof which by the laws of the state of North Carolina, now forms the districts of Edenton and Halifax, which district shall be called the district of Albemarle, and a district court in and for the same shall be holden at Edenton by the district judge of North Carolina, on the third Tuesday in April, on the third Tuesday in August, and on the third Tuesday in December, in each and every year; one other to be called the district of Pamptico, and to consist of all that part of North Carolina

which by the laws of the said state now forms the districts of Newbern and Hillsborough, together with all that part of the district of Wilmington which lies to the northward and eastward of new river; for which district of Pamptico, a district court shall be holden at Newbern by the district judge last aforesaid on the second Tuesday in April, on the second Tuesday in August, and on the second Tuesday in December in each and every year; and one other to consist of the remaining part of the said district of North-Carolina, and to be called the district of Cape Fear, in and for which a district court shall be holden at Wilmington by the district judge last aforesaid, on the first Tuesday in April, on the first Tuesday in August, and on the first Tuesday in December, in each and every year; which said district courts hereby directed to be holden shall respectively have and exercise within their several districts, the same powers, authority and jurisdiction, which are vested by law in the district courts of the United States.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the circuit court and district courts for the district of North Carolina shall appoint clerks for the said courts respectively, which clerks shall reside and keep the records of the said courts at the places of holding the courts whereto they shall respectively belong, and shall perform the same duties and be entitled to and receive the same emoluments and fees, respectively, which are by law established for the clerks

Circuit and district courts for North Carolina to appoint their clerks:

Where they shall reside and keep their records:
Their duties, fees and emoluments.

of the circuit and district courts of the United States respectively.

Continuance of
suits depending
in the circuit
courts.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That all actions, causes, pleas, process and other proceedings relative to any cause, civil or criminal which shall be returnable to, or depending in the several circuit or district courts of the United States on the first day of July next, shall be and are hereby declared to be respectively transferred, returned and continued to the several circuit and district courts constituted by this act, at the times herein before and herein after appointed for the holding of each of the said courts, and shall be heard, tried and determined therein in the same manner and with the same effect, as if no change had been made in the said courts. And it shall be the duty of the clerk of each and every court hereby constituted, to receive and to take into his safe keeping the writs, process, pleas, proceedings and papers of all those causes and actions which by this act shall be transferred, returned or continued to such court, and also all the records and office papers of every kind respectively belonging to the courts abolished by the repeal of the act, entitled "An act to provide for the more convenient organization of the courts of the United States," and from which the said causes shall have been transferred as aforesaid.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That all suits, process, pleadings and other proceedings, of what nature or kind soever, depending in the circuit court in the district

of Ohio, and which shall have been, or may hereafter be commenced within the territory of the United States north west of the river Ohio, in the said court, shall, from and after the first day of July next, be continued over, returned, and made cognizable, in the superior court of the said territory next thereafter to be holden, and all actions, suits, process, pleadings, and other proceedings as aforesaid depending in the circuit court of the said district, and which shall have been or may hereafter be commenced within the Indiana territory in said court, shall, from and after the first day of July next, be continued over, returned and made cognizable in the superior court of the said Indiana territory, next thereafter to be holden.

Of those depending in the circuit court in the district of Ohio.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That in all cases in which proceedings shall, on the said first day of July next, be pending under a commission of bankruptcy issued in pursuance of the aforesaid act, entitled "An act to provide for the more convenient organization of the courts of the United States," the cognizance of the same shall be, and hereby is transferred to, and vested in, the district judge of the district within which such commission shall have issued, who is hereby empowered to proceed therein in the same manner and to the same effect, as if such commission of bankruptcy had been issued by his order.

Cognizance of proceedings under commissions of bankruptcy in certain cases.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the first day of July next, the district judges of Kentucky and Tennessee

Salaries of the district judges of Kentucky and Tennessee.

shall be and hereby are severally entitled to a salary of fifteen hundred dollars, annually, to be paid quarter yearly at the treasury of the United States.

Certain marshals and attorneys may be continued.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the marshals and attorneys of the United States, for the districts which were not divided, or within the limits of which, new districts were not erected, by the act entitled "An act to provide for the more convenient organization of the courts of the United States," passed the thirteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and one, shall continue to be marshals and attorneys for such districts respectively, unless removed by the President of the United States, and in all other districts which were divided or within the limits of which new districts were erected by the last recited act, the President of the United States be and hereby is empowered from and after the first day of July next to discontinue all such supernumerary marshals and district attorneys of the United States in such districts respectively as he shall deem expedient, so that there shall be but one marshal and district attorney to each district; and every marshal and district attorney who shall be continued in office, or appointed by the President of the United States in such districts, shall have and exercise the same powers, perform the same duties, give the same bond with sureties, take the same oath, be subject to the same penalties and regulations as are, or may be prescribed by law, in respect to the marshals and district attorneys of the

President to discontinue others :

United States. And every marshal and district attorney who shall be so discontinued as aforesaid shall be holden to deliver over all papers, matters and things in relation to their respective offices, to such marshals and district attorneys respectively who shall be so continued or appointed as aforesaid in such district in the same manner as is required by law in cases of resignation or removal from office.

Marshals and attorneys discontinued, to deliver over papers, &c.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed by the President of the United States, from time to time as many general commissioners of bankruptcy, in each district of the United States, as he may deem necessary; and upon petition to the judge of a district court for a commission of bankruptcy he shall proceed as is provided in and by an act, entitled "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," and appoint, not exceeding three of the said general commissioners as commissioners of the particular bankrupt petitioned against; and the said commissioners, together with the clerk shall each be allowed as a full compensation for their services, when sitting and acting under their commissions, at the rate of six dollars per day for every day which they may be employed in the same business, to be apportioned among the several causes on which they may act on the same day, and to be paid out of the respective bankrupt's estates: *Provided,* That the commissioners, who may have been, or may be appointed in any district before

General commissioners of bankruptcy to be appointed

Proceedings upon a petition for a commission of bankruptcy.

Allowance to the commissioners and clerk.

To be apportioned out of the bankrupt's property.

Who may be, or are commissioners already appointed.

In certain cases to finish the business of their appointments.

notice shall be given of the appointment of commissioners for such district by the President in pursuance of this act, and who shall not then have completed their business, shall be authorized to proceed and finish the same, upon the terms of their original appointment.

District court of Virginia to be held at Norfolk.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That the stated session of the district court, for the district of Virginia, heretofore directed to be holden in the city of Williamsburg shall be holden in the town of Norfolk from and after the first day of July next, and the stated sessions of the district court for the district of Maryland, shall hereafter be holden in the city of Baltimore only, and in the district of Georgia, the stated sessions of the district court shall be held in the city of Savannah only.

For Maryland, at Baltimore.

For Georgia, at Savannah.

State of Tennessee divided into two districts.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That for the better establishment of the courts of the United States within the state of Tennessee, the said state shall be divided in two districts, one to consist of that part of said state, which lies on the east side of Cumberland mountain, and to be called the district of East Tennessee, the other to consist of the remaining part of said state, and to be called the district of West Tennessee.

District judge of Tennessee to hold four annual sessions.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That the district judge of the United States, who shall hereafter perform the duties of district judge, within the state of Tennessee, shall annually hold four sessions, two at Knoxville, on the fourth Monday of April, and the

Where.

fourth Monday of October, in and for the district of East Tennessee, and two at Nashville, on the fourth Monday of May, and the fourth Monday of November, in and for the district of West Tennessee.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be a clerk for each of the said districts of East and West Tennessee, to be appointed by the judge thereof who shall reside and keep the records of the said courts, at the places of holding the courts, whereto they respectively shall belong, and shall perform the same duties, and be entitled to, and receive the same emoluments and fees, which are established by law for the clerks of the district courts for the United States, respectively.

Clerks to be appointed for East and West Tennessee.

Where to reside. Their duties and emoluments,

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed, in and for each of the districts of East and West Tennessee, a marshal whose duty it shall be to attend the district courts hereby established, and who shall have and exercise within such district, the same powers, perform the same duties, be subject to the same penalties, give the same bond with sureties, take the same oath, be entitled to the same allowance, as a full compensation for all extra services, as hath heretofore been allowed to the marshal of the district of Tennessee, by a law, passed the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and shall receive the same compensation and emoluments, and in all respects be subject to the same regulations as are now prescribed by law, in respect to the marshals of the Uni-

Marshals for East and West Tennessee—their duties and emoluments

The present ones to continue in office, unless removed by the President.

ted States, heretofore appointed: *Provided*, That the marshals of the districts of East and West Tennessee, now in office, shall, during the periods for which they have been appointed, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States, be and continue marshals for the several districts hereby established, within which they respectively reside.

Attornies for the same. Their duties and emoluments.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed for each of the districts of East and West Tennessee, a person learned in the law, to act as attorney for the United States within such district; which attorney shall take an oath or affirmation for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and shall prosecute in such district, all delinquencies, for crimes and offences, cognizable under the authority of the United States, and all civil actions or suits, in which the United States shall be concerned; and shall be entitled to the same allowance, as a full compensation for all extra services, as hath heretofore been allowed to attornies of the district of Tennessee, by a law passed the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and shall receive such compensation, emoluments and fees, as by law are or shall be allowed to the district attornies of the United States, respectively: *Provided*, That the district attornies of East and West Tennessee, now in office, shall severally and respectively be attornies for those districts, within which they reside, until removed by the President of the United States.

The present ones to continue in office, unless removed by the President.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted,* That all actions, suits, process, pleadings and proceedings, of what nature or kind soever, which shall be depending or existing in the sixth circuit of the United States within the circuit courts of the districts of East and West Tennessee, shall be and hereby are continued over to the district courts established by this act in manner following, that is to say: All such as shall on the first day of July next, be depending and undetermined, or shall then have been commenced, and made returnable before the circuit court of East Tennessee, to the next district court hereby directed to be holden, within and for the district of East Tennessee; all such as shall be depending and undetermined, or shall have been commenced and made returnable before the circuit court of West Tennessee, to the next district court, hereby directed to be holden, within and for the district of West Tennessee, and all the said suits shall then be equally regular and effectual, and shall be proceeded in, in the same manner as they could have been if the law, authorizing the establishment of the sixth circuit of the United States, had not been repealed.

Proceedings,
&c. depending
in the sixth cir-
c it in certain
courts contin-
ued over to
others.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted,* That the next session of the district court for the district of Maine, shall be holden on the last Tuesday in May next; and that the session of the said court heretofore holden on the third Tuesday of June annually, shall thereafter be holden, annually, on the last Tuesday in May.

Terms of the
district court of
Maine.

To what time proceedings therein are returnable.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted,* That all writs and process which shall have been issued, and all recognizances returnable, and all suits and other proceedings which have been continued to the said district court on the third Tuesday in June next, shall be returned and held continued to the said last Tuesday of May next.

District court of the United States to be held in the district of Columbia.

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted,* That the chief judge of the district of Columbia shall hold a district court of the United States, in and for the said district on the first Tuesday of April, and on the first Tuesday of October in every year; which court shall have and exercise, within the said district, the same powers and jurisdiction which are by law vested in the district courts of the United States.

Testimony of witnesses in chancery suits may be taken in writing:

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted,* That in all suits in equity, it shall be in the discretion of the court, upon the request of either party, to order the testimony of the witnesses therein to be taken by depositions; which depositions shall be taken in conformity to the regulations prescribed by law for the courts of the highest original jurisdiction in equity, in cases of a similar nature, in that state in which the court of the United States may be holden: *Provided however,* That nothing herein contained shall extend to the circuit courts which may be holden in those states, in which testimony in chancery is not taken by deposition.

Cases in which it shall not.

Clerk for the district court of Norfolk:

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be a clerk for the district court of Norfolk, to be appointed by the judge

thereof, which clerk shall reside and keep the records of the said court at Norfolk aforesaid, and shall perform the same duties, and be entitled to, and receive the same fees and emoluments which are established by law for the clerks of the district courts of the United States.

His place of residence, duties and emoluments.

Sec. 27. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the first day of July next, there shall be holden, annually, in the district of Vermont, two stated sessions of the district court, which shall commence on the tenth day of October, at Rutland, and on the seventh day of May, at Windsor, in each year; and when either of the said days shall happen on a Sunday, the said court, hereby directed to be holden on such day, shall be holden on the day next thereafter.

Terms of the district court of Vermont.

Sec. 28. *And be it further enacted,* That the act entitled "An act altering the time of holding the district court in Vermont," and so much of the second section of the act entitled "An act giving effect to the laws of the United States within the state of Vermont," as provides for the holding four sessions, annually, of the said district court, in said district, from and after the first day of July next, be, and hereby are repealed.

Repealing clause concerning the former sessions of this court.

Sec. 29. *And be it further enacted,* That the clerk of the said district court shall not issue a process to summon, or cause to be returned, to any session of the said district court, a grand jury, unless by special order of the district judge, and at the request

When a grand jury for the district court of Vermont is to be summoned:

And a petit jury.

Circuit court of the district of Vermont to give certain things in charge to the grand juries.

of the district attorney; nor shall he cause to be summoned or returned, a petit jury to such sessions of the said district court, in which there shall appear to be no issue proper for the trial by jury, unless by special order of the judge as aforesaid. And it shall be the duty of the circuit court in the district of Vermont, at their stated sessions, to give in charge to the grand juries, all crimes, offences and misdemeanors, as are cognizable, as well in the said district court, as the said circuit court, and such bills of indictment as shall be found in the circuit court, and cognizable in the said district court, shall, at the discretion of the said circuit court, be transmitted by the clerk of the said court, pursuant to the order of the said circuit court, with all matters and things relating thereto, to the district court next thereafter to be holden, in said district, and the same proceedings shall be had thereon in said district court, as though said bill of indictment had originated and been found in the said district court. And all recognizances of witnesses, taken by any magistrate in said district, for their appearance to testify in any case cognizable in either of the said courts, shall be to the circuit court next thereafter to be holden in said district.

Special juries to be no longer returned by the clerks.

Sec. 30. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the passing of this act, no special juries shall be returned by the clerks of any of the said circuit courts; but that in all cases in which it was the duty of the said clerks to return special juries before the passing of this act, it shall be the duty

of the marshal for the district where such circuit court may be held, to return special juries, in the same manner and form, as, by the laws of the respective states, the said clerks were required to return the same.

Marshals to do
it in certain
cases.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ABRAHAM BALDWIN,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED—APRIL 29, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XXXII.

*AN ACT making provision for the redemption
of the whole of the Public Debt of the United
States.*

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That so much of the duties on merchandize and tonnage as, together with the monies, other than surplusses of revenue, which now constitute the sinking fund, or shall accrue to it by virtue of any provisions heretofore made, and together with the sums annually required to discharge the annual interest and charges accruing on the present debt of the United States, including temporary loans heretofore obtained, and also future loans which may be made for re-imbursing, or redeeming, any instalments, or parts of the principal of the said debt, will amount to

Appropriations
for the extin-
guishment of
the public
debt.

an annual sum of seven millions three hundred thousand dollars, be, and the same hereby is yearly appropriated to the said fund; and the said sums are hereby declared to be vested in the commissioners of the sinking fund, in the same manner as the monies heretofore appropriated to the said fund, to be applied by the said commissioners to the payment of interest and charges, and to the re-imbursment or redemption of the principal of the public debt, and shall be and continue appropriated until the whole of the present debt of the United States, and the loans which may be made for re-imbursing or redeeming any parts or instalments of the principal of the said debt shall be re-imbursed and redeemed: *Provided*, That after the whole of the said debt, the old six per cent stock, the deferred stock, the seventeen hundred and ninety-six six per cent stock and three per cent stock excepted, shall have been re-imbursed or redeemed, any balance of the sums annually appropriated by this act, which may remain unexpended at the end of six months next succeeding the end of the calendar year to which such annual appropriation refers, shall be carried to the surplus fund, and cease to be vested by virtue of this act in the commissioners of the sinking fund, and the appropriation, so far as relates to such unexpended balance, shall cease and determine.

Balances of unexpended appropriations, how disposed of.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury annually, and in each year, to

cause to be paid to the commissioners of the sinking fund the said sum of seven millions three hundred thousand dollars, in such payments, and at such times, in each year as the situation of the treasury will permit: *Provided*, That all such payments as may be necessary to enable the said commissioners to discharge, or re-imburse, any demands against the United States, on account of the principal or interest of the debt, which shall be actually due, in conformity to the engagements of the said States, shall be made at such time and times, in each year as will enable the said commissioners faithfully and punctually to comply with such engagement.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all re-imbursements of the capital, of principal of the present debt of the United States, including future loans which may be made for re-imbursing or redeeming any instalments, or parts of the same, and all payments on account of the interest and charges accruing upon the said debt shall be made under the superintendance of the commissioners of the sinking fund. And it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to cause to be applied and paid out of the said fund, yearly and every year, at the treasury of the United States, the several and respective sums following, to wit: first, such sum and sums as by virtue of any act, or acts, they have heretofore been directed to apply and to pay: secondly, such sum and sums as may be annually wanted to discharge the annual interest and charges ac-

Appropriations, amount of, to be paid each and every year by the Secretary of the Treasury to the commissioners of the sinking fund.

Reimbursement of the capital of the present debt of the United States, including future loans that may be made, and payments on account of interest, &c. to be under the direction of the commissioners of the sinking fund.

Specific appropriations to be applied under the direction of the commissioners.

cruing on any other part of the present debt of the United States, including the interest and charges which may accrue on future loans which may be made for re-imbursing or redeeming any instalments, or parts of the principal of the said debt: thirdly, such sum and sums as may annually be required to discharge any instalment or part of the principal of the present debt of the United States, and of any future loans which may be made for re-imbursing, or discharging the same, which shall be actually due and demandable, and which shall not by virtue of this, or any other act, be renewed or prolonged, or re-imbursed, out of the proceeds of a new loan: and also it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to cause to be applied the surplus of such fund as may at any time exist, after satisfying the purposes aforesaid, towards the further and final redemption, by payment, or purchase, of the present debt of the United States, including loans for the re-imburement thereof, temporary loans heretofore obtained from the bank of the United States, and those demands against the United States, under any treaty, or convention, with a foreign power, for the payment of which the faith of the United States has been, or may hereafter, be pledged by congress: *Provided however*, That the whole, or any part, of such demands, arising under a treaty, or convention, with a foreign power, and of such temporary loans, may, at any time, be re-imbursed, either out of the sinking fund, or, if the situation of the treasury will permit,

Demands under treaties, &c. may be satisfied out of other monies.

out of any other monies which have been, or may hereafter be, appropriated to that purpose.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioners of the sinking fund be, and they hereby are empowered, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to borrow on the credit of the United States, either in America, or abroad, by obtaining a prolongation of former loans, or otherwise, the sums requisite for the payment of the instalments or parts of principal of the Dutch debt, which become due in the years one thousand eight hundred and three, one thousand eight hundred and four, one thousand eight hundred and five, and one thousand eight hundred and six: and that a sum equivalent to that to be thus borrowed, or reloaned, shall be laid out by the commissioners of the sinking fund, in the purchase or redemption of such parts of the present debt of the United States, and other demands against them, as the commissioners of the sinking fund may lawfully pay, agreeably to the provisions herein before made, and as the said commissioners shall in their judgment deem most expedient, so as to effect the payment annually, of seven millions, three hundred thousand dollars, towards the final discharge of the whole debt, agreeably to such provision: *Provided*, That the United States shall have a right to re-imburse any loan thus made within six years after the date of the same, and that the rate of interest thereupon shall not exceed five per centum per annum, nor

Commissioners authorized to borrow under the direction of the President for the purpose of obtaining a prolongation of the payment of the Dutch debt.

The loans to be made to be re-imburseable within six years. Rate of interest,

and of charges.

Power given
not to affect
the powers
given by for-
mer acts.

the charges thereupon the rate of five per centum on the capital borrowed: *And provided always*, That the power herein given shall not be construed to repeal, diminish, or affect the power given to the said commissioners, by the tenth section of the act intituled "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," to borrow certain sums for the discharge of the instalments of the capital, or principal, of the public debt, in the manner, and on the terms prescribed by the said section; nor the power given to them by an act intituled "An act making provision for the payment of certain debts of the United States," to borrow certain sums and to sell the shares of the bank of the United States, belonging to the United States, in the manner, on the terms, and for the purposes authorized by the said act; and provided, further, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to revive any act or part of an act, authorizing the loan of money, and which hath heretofore expired.

Nor to revive
any act for the
loan of money,
which has ex-
pired.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of more effectually securing the re-imbursment of the Dutch debt, the commissioners of the sinking fund may, and they hereby are empowered, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to contract, either with the bank of the United States, or with any other public institution, or with individuals, for the payment in Holland, of the whole, or any part, of the principal of the said Dutch debt, and

of the interest and charges accruing on the same, as the said demands become due, on such terms as the said commissioners shall think most advantageous to the United States; or to employ either the said bank, or any other public institution, or any individual or individuals, as agent or agents, for the purpose of purchasing bills of exchange, or any other kind of remittances, for the purpose of discharging the interest and principal of said debt, and to allow to such agent or agents a compensation not exceeding one-fourth of one per cent, on the remittance thus purchased or procured by them under the direction of the said commissioners, and as much of the duties on tonnage and merchandize as may be necessary for that purpose is hereby appropriated towards paying the extra allowance or commission resulting from such transaction, or transactions, and also to pay any deficiency arising from any loss incurred upon any remittance purchased or procured under the direction of the said commissioners, for the purpose of discharging the principal and interest of the said debt.

Commissioners authorized to employ the bank of the United States as an agent, for the payment of the Dutch debt, &c.

Compensation to agent.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissioners of the sinking fund be, and they hereby are empowered, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to employ, if they shall deem it necessary, an agent in Europe for the purpose of transacting any business relative to the discharge of the Dutch debt, and to the loans authorized by this, or any other act, for the purpose of discharging the same,

Authorized to employ an agent in Europe relative to the said business.

His compensation.

and also to allow him a compensation not exceeding three thousand dollars a year, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Nothing in this act to affect the provisions of former ones pledging the faith of the United States.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to repeal, alter, or affect any of the provisions of any former act pledging the faith of the United States to the payment of the interest, or principal, of the public debt; and that all such payments shall continue to be made at the time heretofore prescribed by law; and the surplus only of the appropriations made by this act beyond the sums payable by virtue of the provisions of any former act, shall be applicable to the reimbursement, redemption, or purchase of the public debt in the manner provided by this act.

Restrictions and regulations established by former acts, shall apply to the commissioners under this.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That all the restrictions and regulations heretofore established by law, for regulating the execution of the duties enjoined upon the commissioners of the sinking fund, shall apply to and be in as full force for the execution of the analogous duties enjoined by this act, as if they were herein particularly repeated and re-enacted. *Provided, however,* That the particular annual account of all sales of stock, of loans, and of payments, by them made, shall, hereafter, be laid before congress on the first week of February, in each year; and so much of any former act as directed such account to be laid before congress within fourteen days

Account of the sales of stocks, &c. to be laid before congress.

When.

after their meeting, is hereby repealed.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ABRAHAM BALDWIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED—APRIL 29, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

AN ACT for the relief of the widows and orphans of certain persons who have died in the naval service of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the widows, if any such there be, and in case there be no widow, the child or children of the officers, seamen and marines, who were in the service of the United States, and lost in the ship *Insurgent* and brigantine *Pickering*, shall be entitled to, and receive out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum equal to four months pay of their respective husbands or fathers, as aforesaid.

Specific appropriation.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ABRAHAM BALDWIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED—APRIL 29, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

AN ACT for the relief of Theodosius Fowler.

Theodosius Fowler, suit against him to be discontinued.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the comptroller of the treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and required to cause to be discontinued the suit now pending in the circuit court of the district of New-York, in the name of the United States against Theodosius Fowler, for monies charged to him on the books of the treasury as advanced or paid on account or in consequence of a contract entered into by him with the Secretary of the Treasury on the twenty-eighth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and that the said Theodosius Fowler be, and hereby is, discharged from the said demand.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ABRAHAM BALDWIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED—APRIL 29, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XXXV.

AN ACT to regulate and fix the compensation of the officers of the Senate and House of Representatives.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of

America, in Congress assembled, That the officers of the senate and house of representatives herein after mentioned, shall be, and hereby are entitled to receive in lieu of their compensations fixed by law, the following sums; that is to say: The secretary of the senate, and clerk of the house of representatives, two thousand dollars, each; their principal clerks one thousand three hundred dollars, each; and each of their engrossing clerks, one thousand dollars per annum.

Salaries of the secretary of the senate clerk of the house of representatives, &c.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the serjeant at arms of the senate, who also performs the duty of doorkeeper, and the serjeant at arms of the house of representatives, shall be, and hereby are entitled to receive eight hundred dollars per annum, each.

Of the serjeant at arms of the senate.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the doorkeeper of the house of representatives shall be, and hereby is entitled to receive five hundred dollars per annum, and two dollars per day, during each session of congress; and the assistant doorkeeper of the senate and house of representatives, four hundred and fifty dollars per annum, each, and two dollars each, per day, during each session of congress.

Of the door-keeper and assistant door-keeper of the house of representatives.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the compensations to the secretary of the senate and clerk of the house of representatives, and to their clerks, and to the other officers herein named, shall commence with the present year:

Commence-ment of the salaries.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ABRAHAM BALDWIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED, APRIL 29, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

AN ACT supplementary to an act, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.

Additional re-
quisites pre-
scribed for per-
sons claiming
to be authors
or proprietors
of maps,
charts or
books.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every person who shall, from and after the first day of January next, claim to be the author or proprietor of any maps, charts, book or books, and shall thereafter seek to obtain a copy-right of the same agreeable to the rule prescribed by law, before he shall be entitled to the benefit of the act, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned," he shall, in addition to the requisites enjoined in the third and fourth sections of said act, if a book or books, give information by causing the copy of the record, which, by said act he is required to publish in one or more of the newspapers, to be inserted at full length in the title page or in the page immediately following the title of every such book or books; and if a map or chart, shall cause the following words to be impressed on the face thereof, viz.

“ Entered according to act of congress the
day of 18 [here insert the date
when the same was deposited in the office]
by A. B. of the state of [here in-
sert the author's or proprietor's name and
the state in which he resides.]

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That
from and after the first day of January next,
every person being a citizen of the United
States, or resident within the same, who
shall invent and design, engrave, etch or
work, or from his own works and inven-
tions, shall cause to be designed and en-
graved, etched or worked, any historical
or other print or prints, shall have the sole
right and liberty of printing, re-printing,
publishing and vending such print or
prints, for the term of fourteen years from
the recording the title thereof in the clerk's
office, as prescribed by law for maps, charts,
book or books: *Provided,* he shall perform
all the requisites in relation to such print
or prints, as are directed in relation to maps,
charts, book or books, in the third and fourth
sections of the act to which this is a sup-
plement, and shall moreover cause the same
entry to be truly engraved on such plate,
with the name of the proprietor, and printed
on every such print or prints as is herein
before required to be made on maps or
charts.

Same rules
prescribed
with respect to
persons who
shall invent,
and design,
engrave, etch
or work histo-
rical or other
prints.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That
if any print feller or other person whatsoever,
from and after the said first day of January
next, within the time limited by this act,
shall engrave, etch or work, as aforesaid,
or in any other manner copy or sell, or cause

Penalties for engraving, etching or working, or copying and selling a print or prints, without the consent of the owner or owners, in writing:

to be engraved, etched, copied or sold, in the whole or in part, by varying, adding to, or diminishing from the main design, or shall print, re-print, or import for sale, or cause to be printed, re-printed, or imported for sale, any such print or prints, or any parts thereof, without the consent of the proprietor or proprietors thereof, first had and obtained, in writing, signed by him or them respectively, in the presence of two or more creditable witnesses; or knowing the same to be so printed or re-printed, without the consent of the proprietor or proprietors, shall publish, sell, or expose to sale or otherwise, or in any other manner dispose of any such print or prints, without such consent first had and obtained, as aforesaid, then such offender or offenders shall forfeit the plate or plates on which such print or prints are or shall be copied, and all and every sheet or sheets (being part of or whereon such print or prints are or shall be copied or printed) to the proprietor or proprietors of such original print or prints, who shall forthwith destroy the same; and further, that every such offender or offenders shall forfeit one dollar for every print which shall be found in his, her, or their custody; either printed, published, or exposed to sale, or otherwise disposed of, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, the one moiety thereof to any person who shall sue for the same, and the other moiety thereof to and for the use of the United States, to be recovered in any court having competent jurisdiction thereof.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person or persons from and after the passing of this act, shall print or publish any map, chart, book or books, print or prints, who have not legally acquired the copy-right of such map, chart, book or books, print or prints, and shall, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, insert therein or impress thereon, that the same has been entered according to act of congress, or words purporting the same, or purporting that the copy-right thereof has been acquired; every person so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, one moiety thereof to the person who shall sue for the same, and the other moiety thereof to, and for the use of the United States, to be recovered by action of debt in any court of record in the United States, having cognizance thereof. *Provided always,* that in every case for forfeitures therein before given, the action be commenced within two years from the time the cause of action may have arisen.

Penalties for publishing maps, charts, books or prints, but in the way prescribed by law.

Limitation of action in cases of forfeiture.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ABRAHAM BALDWIN,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

APPROVED, APRIL 29, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

AN ACT to amend " An act to establish the compensations of the officers employed in the collection of the duties on imports and tonnage; and for other purposes."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of June, in the present year, there shall be paid, annually, to the collector of the customs for the district of Richmond, in addition to the fees and emoluments otherwise allowed by law, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Additional compensation to the collector at Richmond.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the said thirtieth day of June, the salary heretofore allowed by law to the collector of the customs for the district of Petersburg be, and the same hereby is discontinued.

Salary to the collector at Petersburg discontinued

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the said thirtieth day of June, whenever the annual emoluments of any collector of the customs, after deducting therefrom the expenditures incident to his office, shall amount to more than five thousand dollars; or those of a naval officer, after like deduction, to more than three thousand five hundred dollars, or those of a surveyor, after a like deduction, to more than three thousand dollars, the surplus shall be accounted for, and be paid by them, respectively, to the treasury of the United States:

Emoluments of custom houses limited:

Provided always, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to extend to fines, forfeitures and penalties, under the revenue laws of the United States.

But the provisions of this act not to extend to fines, &c.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ABRAHAM BALDWIN,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

APPROVED, APRIL 30, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

AN ACT to suspend, in part, the act entitled, "An act regulating foreign coins; and for other purposes."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That so much of the act entitled, "An act for regulating foreign coins; and for other purposes," as is contained within the second section thereof, be, and the same hereby is suspended, for and during the space of three years, from and after the end of the present session of congress.

Part of the act for regulating foreign coins suspended for 3 years.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ABRAHAM BALDWIN,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

APPROVED, APRIL 30, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

AN ACT to revive and continue in force an act, entitled, "An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes."

A former act revived and continued in force.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act entitled, "An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes," approved on the eighteenth of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, shall be, and the same is hereby revived and continued in force, until the fourth day of March next, and no longer.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ABRAHAM BALDWIN,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED, APRIL 30, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XL.

AN ACT to enable the people of the Eastern division of the territory north west of the river Ohio to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union, on an equal footing with the original states and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That

the inhabitants of the eastern division of the territory north west of the river Ohio, be, and they are hereby authorized to form for themselves a constitution and state government, and to assume such name as they shall deem proper, and the said state, when formed, shall be admitted into the union, upon the same footing with the original states, in all respects whatever.

To form a constitution and become a state.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said state shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: bounded on the east by the Pennsylvania line, on the south by the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Great Miami river, on the west by the line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami, aforesaid, and on the north by an east and west line, drawn through the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan, running east after intersecting the due north line aforesaid, from the mouth of the Great Miami, until it shall intersect Lake Erie, or the territorial line, and thence with the same through Lake Erie to the Pennsylvania line, aforesaid: *Provided*, that congress shall be at liberty at any time hereafter, either to attach all the territory lying east of the line to be drawn due north from the mouth of the Miami, aforesaid, to the territorial line, and north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan, running east as aforesaid to Lake Erie, to the aforesaid state, or dispose of it otherwise, in conformity to the fifth article of compact between the original states, and the people

Boundaries thereof.

Territory east thereof at the disposal of congress.

and states to be formed in the territory north west of the river Ohio.

What part of territory attached to Indiana.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all that part of the territory of the United States, north west of the river Ohio, heretofore included in the eastern division of said territory, and not included within the boundary herein prescribed for the said state, is hereby attached to, and made a part of the Indiana territory, from and after the formation of the said state, subject nevertheless to be hereafter disposed of by congress, according to the right reserved in the fifth article of the ordinance aforesaid, and the inhabitants therein shall be entitled to the same privileges and immunities, and subject to the same rules and regulations, in all respects whatever, with all other citizens residing within the Indiana territory.

Qualifications of electors for choosing a convention :

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That all male citizens of the United States, who shall have arrived at full age, and resided within the said territory at least one year previous to the day of election, and shall have paid a territorial or county tax, and all persons having in other respects, the legal qualifications to vote for representatives in the general assembly of the territory, be, and they are hereby authorized to choose representatives to form a convention, who shall be apportioned amongst the several counties within the eastern division aforesaid, in a ratio of one representative to every twelve hundred inhabitants of each county, according to the enumeration taken under the authority of the United States, as near as may be, that is to say, from the county of Trumbull, two re-

Election districts.

representatives; from the county of Jefferson, seven representatives, two of the seven to be elected within what is now known by the county of Belmont, taken from Jefferson and Washington counties; from the county of Washington, four representatives; from the county of Ross, seven representatives, two of the seven to be elected in what is now known by Fairfield county, taken from Ross and Washington counties; from the county of Adams, three representatives; from the county of Hamilton, twelve representatives, two of the twelve to be elected in what is now known by Clermont county, taken entirely from Hamilton county; and the elections for the representatives aforesaid, shall take place on the second Tuesday of October next, the time fixed by a law of the territory, entitled, "An act to ascertain the number of free male inhabitants of the age of twenty-one, in the territory of the United States north west of the river Ohio, and to regulate the elections of representatives for the same," for electing representatives to the general assembly, and shall be held and conducted in the same manner as is provided by the aforesaid act, except that the qualifications of electors shall be as herein specified.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the members of the convention, thus duly elected, be, and they are hereby authorized to meet at Chilicothe on the first Monday in November next; which convention, when met, shall first determine by a majority of the whole number elected, whether it be or be not expedient at that time to form a constitution

Convention to meet at Chilicothe in November, 1802.

and state government for the people, within the said territory, and if it be determined to be expedient, the convention shall be, and hereby are authorized to form a constitution and state government, or if it be deemed more expedient, the said convention shall provide by ordinance for electing representatives to form a constitution or frame of government; which said representatives shall be chosen in such manner, and in such proportion, and shall meet at such time and place, as shall be prescribed by the said ordinance; and shall form for the people of the said state, a constitution and state government; provided the same shall be republican, and not repugnant to the ordinance of the thirteenth of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, between the original states and the people and states of the territory north west of the river Ohio.

Constitution
must be re-
publican.

To have one
representative
in congress till
next census.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That until the next general census shall be taken, the said state shall be entitled to one representative in the house of representatives of the United States.

Propositions
offered to the
convention.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the following propositions be, and the same are hereby offered to the convention of the eastern state of the said territory, when formed, for their free acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted by the convention, shall be obligatory upon the United States:

First, That the section, number sixteen, in every township, and where such section has been sold, granted or disposed of, other

lands equivalent thereto, and most contiguous to the same, shall be granted to the inhabitants of such township, for the use of schools.

Second, That the six miles reservation, including the salt springs, commonly called the Sciota salt springs, the salt springs near the Muskingum river, and in the military tract, with the sections of land which include the same, shall be granted to the said state for the use of the people thereof, the same to be used under such terms and conditions and regulations as the legislature of the said state shall direct; *Provided* the said legislature shall never sell nor lease the same for a longer period than ten years.

Third, That one twentieth part of the nett proceeds of the lands laying within the said state sold by congress, from and after the thirtieth day of June next, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, shall be applied to the laying out and making public roads, leading from the navigable waters emptying into the Atlantic, to the Ohio, to the said state, and through the same, such roads to be laid out under the authority of congress, with the consent of the several states through which the road shall pass: *Provided always,* That the three foregoing propositions herein offered, are on the conditions that the convention of the said state shall provide, by an ordinance irrevocable, without the consent of the United States, that every and each tract of land sold by congress, from and after the thirtieth day of June next, shall be and remain exempt from any tax laid by order or under authority of

the state, whether for state, county, township or any other purpose whatever, for the term of five years from and after the day of sale.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ABRAHAM BALDWIN,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED—APRIL 30, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XLI.

AN ACT to abolish the Board of Commissioners in the City of Washington; and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of June next, the offices of the commissioners appointed in virtue of an act passed on the sixteenth day of July in the year seventeen hundred and ninety, entitled, "An act to establish the temporary and permanent seat of the government of the United States," shall cease and determine; and the said commissioners shall deliver up unto such person as the President shall appoint, in virtue of this act, all plans, draughts, books, records, accounts, deeds, grants, contracts, bonds, obligations, securities, and other evidences of

Commission to
cease on first
of June, 1802.

To transfer re-
cords to a su-
perintendent.

debt in their possession which relate to the city of Washington, and the affairs heretofore under their superintendance or care.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the affairs of the city of Washington, which have heretofore been under the care and superintendance of the said commissioners, shall hereafter be under the direction of a superintendant, to be appointed by, and to be under the controul of the President of the United States; and the said superintendant is hereby invested with all powers, and shall hereafter perform all duties which the said commissioners are now vested with, or are required to perform by, or in virtue of any act of congress, or any act of the general assembly of Maryland, or any deed or deeds of trust from the original proprietors of the lots in the said city, or in any other manner whatsoever.

A superintendant to be appointed by the President.

Powers same as commissioners.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the said commissioners shall forthwith settle with the accounting officers of the treasury their accounts for all monies received and expended by them in their capacity as commissioners, and shall immediately thereafter pay to the said superintendant any balance which may be found against them upon such settlement.

Commissioners shall settle accounts immediately.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the said superintendant shall pay all the debts heretofore contracted by the commissioners in their capacity as such, the payments of which are not herein after specially provided for, out of any monies received by him arising out of the city funds.

Superintendant to pay all obligations contracted by his predecessor.

Lots shall be sold to pay debt to Maryland.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the said superintendant shall, under the direction of the President of the United States, sell so many of those lots in the city of Washington which are pledged for the re-payment of a loan of two hundred thousand dollars, made by the state of Maryland, in the years one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six and one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the commissioners for the use of the said city, as may be sufficient to pay the interest already accrued on the said loan, and the interest and instalments thereof, as they may respectively become due: *Provided,* That if in the opinion of the President of the United States, the sale of a sufficient number of the said lots, to meet the objects aforesaid, cannot be made without an unwarrantable sacrifice of the property, then so much money as may be necessary to provide for the deficiency is hereby appropriated and shall be paid out of any money in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

In default of sale, the debt to be paid from public treasury.

Lots to be re-sold which had not been paid for.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the said superintendant shall, prior to the first day of November next, sell, under the directions of the President of the United States, all the lots in the said city, which were sold antecedent to the sixth day of May, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and which the said commissioners are authorized by law to re-sell, in consequence of a failure on the part of the purchasers, to comply with their contracts; and the monies arising thereupon shall be applied, on or before the first day of Novem-

ber next, to the payment of the sum of fifty thousand dollars and the interest thereon to the state of Maryland, which said sum was formerly loaned by the said state to the commissioners for the use of the city of Washington: *Provided*, That if a sufficient sum to meet the objects last aforesaid, shall not be produced by the sale of the whole of the lots aforesaid, then so much money as may be necessary to provide for the deficiency is hereby appropriated, and shall be paid out of any money in the treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated.

The amount of sales to be applied to the payment of a sum due to Maryland.

Provision in case of a deficiency.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That after the debts already contracted by the commissioners shall have been discharged, all monies advanced out of the treasury in pursuance of this act, shall be reimbursed by the said superintendant, by paying into the treasury all monies arising from the city funds, until the whole sum advanced, with the interest thereon, shall be repaid.

After debts already contracted are discharged, monies advanced out of the treasury to be reimbursed by superintendant.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act, entitled, "An act to establish the temporary and permanent seat of government of the United States," passed on the sixteenth day of July, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety, as relates to the appointment of commissioners shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Part of a former act relating to the appointment of a board of commissioners repealed.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful to open books in the city of Washington, for receiving and entering subscriptions for opening the canal to communicate from the Potomac river to the Eastern Branch thereof, through a part of the city of Washington, under the ma-

Books of subscription to be opened for completing the canal from the Potomac to the Eastern Branch.

Under whose
direction.

Sum to be
raised, a-
mount of
shares.

Subscribers
incorporat-
ed ;

Empowered
to chuse a
president and
4 directors.

Shares to in-
title the
holders to an
equal number
of votes.

A proxy
may act.

management of Thomas Tingey, Daniel Carroll of Duddington, Thomas Law, and Daniel Carroll Brent, which subscriptions shall be made personally, or by power of attorney: the said books shall be opened for receiving subscriptions, and continue open until the sum of eighty thousand dollars shall be filled up, in shares of one hundred dollars each; and that each person shall, at the time of subscribing, pay down ten dollars, being one-tenth of each share; and after fourteen days previous notice, by advertisement, there shall be a meeting of the subscribers, and they are hereby declared to be incorporated into a company, by the name of the "Washington Canal Company," and may sue and be sued, as such, and make all necessary by-laws and regulations for the proper management of the business thereof: And such of the subscribers as shall be present at the said meeting, or a majority of them, are hereby empowered and required to elect a president and four directors for conducting the said undertaking, and managing the said company's business for, and during such time not exceeding three years, as the said subscribers, or a majority of them, shall think fit. Each member shall be allowed one vote for every share, by him or her held at the time in the said company, and any proprietor by a writing under his or her hand, executed in presence of two witnesses, may depute any other member or proprietor to vote and act as proxy for him or her, at any general meeting.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That the shares in said company shall be deemed

personal, and not real property, and transferable in such manner as the company shall direct.

Shares to be personal property.

Sec. 11. *And be further enacted,* That the president and directors so elected, and their successors, or a majority of them, shall have full power and authority to agree with any person or persons, on behalf of the said company, to cut such canals, erect such locks, and perform such other works as they shall judge necessary for opening the canal aforesaid, and the forks thereof;—and out of the monies arising from the subscriptions, wharfage and tolls, to pay for the same, and to repair and improve the said canal, locks, and other works necessary thereto, and to defray all incidental charges, and also to appoint a treasurer, clerk, and such other officers, toll gatherers, managers and servants, as they shall judge requisite, and to settle their respective wages.

Powers of the president and directors when elected

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That the treasurer of the company shall give bond, with such penalty and such security as the said president and directors, or a majority of them, shall direct.

Treasurer to give bonds with security.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That the said president and directors, so elected, and their successors, or a majority of them assembled, shall have full power and authority to demand and receive of the proprietors, the remaining nine-tenths of the shares, from time to time, as they may be required by previous advertisement, at least one month in the Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria gazettes; and if any of the said proprietors shall refuse or neglect to

President and directors may call upon the proprietors for payments on their shares;

Defaulters
forfeit theirs

pay their proportions within one month after the same so ordered and advertised, as aforesaid, the said shares of defaulters shall be forfeited.

When wharfage and tolls are made demandable.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That the said president and directors, so elected, and their successors, or a majority of them, shall not begin to collect wharfage or tolls, until the canal is made practicable for boats and scows to pass through the same from the Potomac to the Eastern Branch.

Oath of office to be taken by the president & directors.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That every president and director, before he acts as such, shall take an oath or affirmation for the faithful discharge of his office.

A general meeting of the proprietors twice a year.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be a general meeting of the proprietors on the first Monday in June, and the first Monday in December, every year, in the city of Washington; to which meeting the president and directors shall make a report, and render distinct and just accounts of all their proceedings, and on finding them fairly and justly stated, the proprietors, then present, or a majority of them, shall give a certificate thereof, and at such half yearly general meetings, after leaving in the hands of the treasurer such sum as shall be judged necessary for repairs, improvements or contingent charges, an equal dividend of all the nett profits arising from the wharfage and tolls hereby granted, shall be ordered and made to, and among all the proprietors of the said company, in proportion to their several shares.

President & directors to make reports of their proceedings to them.

Certificates to be given by the proprietors to the president and directors

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That for and in consideration of the expenses the

said proprietors shall incur, not only in cutting canals, but in erecting locks, and in maintaining and keeping the same in repair, and in temporary enlargement and improvement of the same, that for the space of fifty years, when this act shall cease on repayment of the principal of the sums expended, the company is hereby authorized to collect the same rates of wharfage on all articles and materials landed on each side of the canal, as are now legally received at the wharfs at Georgetown : And it shall and may be lawful for the said president and directors, for fifty years, and as much longer as their principal sums expended remain unpaid, to demand and to receive, at the most convenient place for all commodities carried through a lock or locks, of the canal, a toll not exceeding half a dollar on each loaded boat, and a quarter of a dollar on each loaded scow ; but no toll to be paid returning. But when the wharfage shall produce the annual interest of eight per cent. on the sums expended by the president and directors, exclusive of the tolls, then the tolls shall cease, and the canal and forks thereof, shall be entirely free for passage : and when the wharfage shall exceed the annual interest of twelve per cent. then the president and directors shall appropriate one half of the surplus to such public purpose as congress may direct, or reserve the same as a fund to pay off the principal : *Provided always*, That all public property shall pass free of toll and wharfage.

Rates of wharfage fixed.

Rates of tolls.

Public property free from tolls & wharfage.

Sec. 18: *Provided nevertheless, and be it further enacted*, That in case the said

In what case
the canal is
to revert to
the U. S.

Washington canal company created by this act shall not, within the term of five years, complete said canal in such a manner as to admit boats drawing three feet of water to pass through the whole extent of said canal, that the said canal shall revert to the United States, and all right and authority hereby granted to said company shall cease and determine.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ABRAHAM BALDWIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED, MAY 1, 1802.

TH : JEFFERSON,

CHAPTER XLII.

AN ACT to empower John James Dufour, and his associates, to purchase certain lands.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That to encourage the introduction, and to promote the culture of the vine within the territory of the United States, north west of the river Ohio, it shall be lawful for John James Dufour, and his associates, to purchase any quantity not exceeding four sections of the lands of the United States, lying between the Great Miami river and the Indian boundary line, at the rate of two dol-

Terms upon
which John
J. Dufour
and his asso-
ciates may
purchase cer-
tain lands.

lars per acre, payable without interest, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the register of the land office, established at Cincinnati, to receive and to enter on his entry book, the applications of the said Dufour, and his associates, for any unappropriated sections with the adjoining fractions, if any, not to exceed in the whole four sections, and lying within the district aforesaid; stating in each entry the date of the application and the number of the section or fraction, township and range applied for; and it shall also be the duty of the said register to deliver to the said Dufour and his associates, a copy of each entry thus made; also a copy of the description or field notes, and of the plat of each tract, with a certificate stating that the same has been purchased under the authority of this act, at the rate of two dollars per acre, payable without interest, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Duty of the register of the land office at Cincinnati, upon the applications of Dufour and his associates.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That payment for said land may be made at the treasury of the United States, or to the receiver of the land office at Cincinnati, either in specie, or in the evidences of the public debt of the United States, at the rates prescribed by an act entitled "An act to authorize the receipt of evidences of the public debt in payment for the lands of the United States;" and a discount at the rate of six per cent. a year shall be allowed on any payments, which shall be made before the same shall become due.

President of
the U. S. au-
thorized to
issue patents
for land to
Dufour upon
certain evi-
dence being
produced.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That on producing to the secretary of the treasury copies of the entries aforesaid, and of the plats of the tracts applied for, also the certificate of the register of the land office established at Cincinnati, that the same have been purchased in conformity to the provisions of this act, the President of the United States shall be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered to issue letters patent in the usual form, unto the said Dufour, his associates, and their heirs, for the said lands ; with condition expressed in the said letters patent, that on failure to pay the purchase money when the same shall become due the lands therein described, with the improvements thereon, shall be deemed forfeited, and shall revert in the United States.

NATH^L. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ABRAHAM BALDWIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED, MAY 1, 1802.

TH : JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XLIII.

AN ACT making an appropriation for the support of the navy of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and two.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the

following sums, including any sum which may have been, or might be expended during the present year, by virtue of any former appropriation, be, and the same are hereby respectively appropriated, to defray the expenses of the Navy of the United States during the year one thousand eight hundred and two ; that is to say :

For the pay and subsistence of the officers, the pay of the seamen, provisions and repairs, five hundred and eight thousand two hundred and twenty-six dollars : Specific appropriations.

For medicines, instruments, and hospital stores, ten thousand dollars :

For the purchase of ordnance and other military stores, twenty thousand dollars :

For salaries of superintendants of navy-yards, store-keepers and clerks, store-rent, hire of labourers, &c. twelve thousand dollars :

For the purchase and expense of transportation of timber, and other materials, including ordnance for the seventy-four gun ships, one hundred and ninety thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars :

For the improvement of navy-yards, docks and wharves, fifty thousand dollars :

For contingencies, ten thousand dollars :

For the pay and subsistence, including provisions for those on shore, and forage for the staff of the marine corps, seventy-one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four dollars, and forty cents :

For clothing for the same, fifteen thousand five hundred and nineteen dollars :

For military stores for the same, one thousand two hundred and twenty-four dollars, and sixty cents :

For the quarter-master's department, comprising quarters for the officers, and barracks for the men at different stations, fuel, stationary, camp utensils, &c. seven thousand and sixty-one dollars :

For medicine, medical services, and hospital stores, one thousand dollars :

For officers' travelling expenses, armourer's and carpenter's bills, and other contingent expenses, two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 2. *AND be it further enacted,* That so much of the said several sums of money, herein before specifically appropriated, and amounting together to the sum of nine hundred thousand dollars, as shall not have been expended by virtue of any former appropriation, shall be paid, first, out of any balance remaining unexpended of former appropriations for the support of the navy ;— and secondly, out of any monies in the treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated by law.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ABRAHAM BALDWIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED, MAY 1st, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XLIV.

AN ACT to extend and continue in force the provisions of an act entitled "An act giving a right of pre-emption to certain persons who have contracted with John Cleves Symmes or his associates, for lands lying between the Miami rivers, in the territory North West of the Ohio; and for other purposes."

BF. it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the several provisions of an act entitled "An act giving a right of pre-emption to certain persons who have contracted with John Cleves Symmes, or his associates, for lands lying between the Miami rivers in the territory North West of the Ohio" shall be, and the same are hereby continued in force until the first day of March next, subject to the modifications contained in this act.

Provisions of a former act, under certain modifications, continued in force.

Sec. 2. AND be it further enacted, That the provisions of the said act shall, and the same are hereby extended to all persons claiming lands lying between the Miami rivers, and without the limits of Ludlow's survey, by purchase or contract made prior to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred, with John Cleves Symmes or his associates.

Provisions of that act extended to persons claiming lands between the Miami rivers in certain cases.

Sec. 3. AND be it further enacted, That every person claiming lands as aforesaid, either within or without the limits of Ludlow's survey, and who have not obtained a

Persons claiming lands—who have not obtained certificates of the

right of pre-emption.

How such claims are to be settled.

Vacancies in the board of commissioners for that purpose to be filled by the President.

Duties, emoluments, &c. to the members composing it, and the surveyor-general continued.

Persons possessing certificates of the right of pre-emption. allowed time for payment.

certificate of the right of pre-emption therefor, shall, on or before the first day of November next, give notice of the nature and extent of his claim, in manner prescribed by the second section of the said act. And the receiver of public monies, and commissioners appointed under the fourth section of the said act, shall meet at Cincinnati, on the second Monday of November next, they having given four weeks previous notice of such meeting in a public newspaper printed at Cincinnati, and shall then and there proceed to hear and finally decide upon all claims, of which notice may have been given as aforesaid, and shall, in all matters relative thereto, govern themselves by the provisions of the said act. Vacancies in the said board of commissioners may be filled by the President of the United States alone. And the duties powers and emoluments of the said commissioners, receiver of public monies, and register of the land-office at Cincinnati, and surveyor-general, as prescribed by the said act, shall, and the same are hereby continued.

Sec. 4. *AND be it further enacted,* That every person who may have obtained, or who shall hereafter obtain, as aforesaid, a certificate of a right of pre-emption from the said commissioners shall be allowed until the first day of January next, to make the first payment required for the lands described in such certificate, and shall, in all other respects relative thereto, conform to the several provisions of the said act.

Sec. 5. *AND be it further enacted,* That it shall and may be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be viewed, marked, and opened, such roads within the territory North West of the Ohio, as in his opinion will best serve to promote the sales of the public lands in future: *Provided,* That the whole sum to be expended on such roads shall not exceed six thousand dollars, and that the same shall be paid out of the monies paid by purchasers of public lands on account of surveying expenses.

Secretary of the Treasury may cause to be opened such roads within the territory north west of the Ohio as shall promote the sale of public lands.

Limitation of the sum to be expended for that purpose.

How the lands around Vincennes, to which the Indian title remains, are to be surveyed, &c.

Sec. 6. *AND be it further enacted,* That all the lands around Vincennes on the Wabash, in the Indiana territory, the Indian title to which hath been extinguished, shall be surveyed and laid off in the manner prescribed by the third section of an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled "An act providing for the sales of the lands of the United States in the territory North West of the Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river," under directions from the Secretary of the Treasury, and by such person or persons as the President of the United States alone shall appoint for that purpose: *Provided,* That the whole expense of surveying and marking the lines shall not exceed four dollars for every mile that shall be actually run, surveyed and marked. And two plats of the lands aforesaid shall be prepared by the person or persons who may survey the same, who shall also designate thereon the bounds of the lands of individuals held under reservations of the state of Virginia, or under the laws of the United

Limitation of the expense for that object.

States: one of the said plats shall be returned to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the other shall be deposited with the Secretary of the Indiana territory.

In cases where a section or fractional section within the seven ranges of townships has been sold. How to be laid off.

Sec. 7. AND *be it further enacted*, That in all cases where any section or fractional section of land lying within the seven ranges of townships has been sold prior to the tenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred, under the authority of the United States, the lines of such section or fractional section, shall be run under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the manner most consistent with the supposed boundaries of the same, at the time of the sale, any thing in the act of the tenth of May, one thousand eight hundred, to the contrary notwithstanding. And it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever lines thus run shall interfere with the claim of a purchaser of public lands under the last mentioned act to permit such purchaser, if he shall desire it, at any time within six months, after such lines, thus interfering with his claim, shall have been run, to withdraw his former application, and to apply in lieu thereof for any other vacant section.

NATH^l. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ABRAHAM BALDWIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED, MAY 1st, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XLV.

AN ACT to provide for the establishment of certain districts, and therein to amend an act, entitled, " An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage;" and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the last day of June next, a district shall be formed from the district of Yorktown in Virginia, to be called the district of East River, which shall comprehend the waters, shores, harbours, and inlets of North and East River, and Mobjack bay, and all other navigable waters, shores, harbours and inlets within the county of Mathews, in said state; and it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to designate a proper place to be port of entry and delivery within the said district; and to appoint a collector and surveyor of the customs to reside and keep their offices thereat, who shall be entitled to receive, in addition to the fees and other emoluments established by law, the annual salary of two hundred dollars each.

Sec. 2. AND be it further enacted, That from and after the said last day of June next, Bennet's creek, within the district of Edenton, and state of North Carolina, shall cease to be a port of delivery, as heretofore established, and the office, authority, and emoluments of the surveyor of said port, shall

A district formed, to be called the district of East River, from the district of Yorktown, in Virginia.

Port of entry and delivery may be designated by the President, and a collector and surveyor to be appointed by him. Their compensations.

Bennet's creek in the district of Edenton to be discontinued, as a port of delivery.

A port of delivery substituted on Salmon creek, at Tombstone:
Surveyor to reside there.

His compensation.

A port of delivery established at the mouth of Slade's creek.

District of Marietta established,

also, from thenceforth terminate and be discontinued; and a port of delivery, in lieu thereof, shall be established on Salmon creek within the district aforesaid, at a place called the Tombstone; and a surveyor of the customs shall be appointed to reside and keep an office thereat, who shall be entitled to receive for his services, in addition to the fees established by law, the annual salary heretofore allowed to the surveyor of Bennet's creek.

Sec. 3. *AND be it further enacted*, That from and after the said last day of June next, a port of delivery shall be established at the mouth of Slade's creek on the north side thereof, within the district of Washington, and state of North Carolina, on a certain tract of land, intended and designated for a town, whereon William Parmley resides; and a surveyor of the customs shall be appointed to reside and keep an office thereat, who shall be entitled to receive for his services, in addition to the fees established by law, an annual salary of one hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 4. *AND be it further enacted*, That in the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, there shall, from and after the passing of this act, be established a district, to be called the district of Marietta, which shall include all the waters shores and inlets of the river Ohio, on the northern side, and the rivers, waters and shores connected therewith, above or to the eastward of, and including the river Scioto,

from the mouth thereof, upwards, as far as the same may be navigable :—And a collector of the customs shall be appointed to reside and keep an office at the town of Marietta, which shall be the sole port of entry and delivery for the said district ; and the said collector shall be entitled to receive for his services, in addition to the fees and other emoluments established by law, an annual salary of one hundred and fifty dollars.

A collector to be appointed to reside at Marietta.

Notherport of entry and delivery in the district. Collector's salary.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to establish, when it shall appear to him to be proper, in addition to the port of entry and delivery already established on the Mississippi, south of the state of Tennessee, one other port of entry and delivery on the said river ; and to appoint a collector of the customs to reside and keep an office thereat, and to appoint one or more surveyors to reside at such place or places as he may think proper to designate as ports of delivery, only ; and the surveyor or surveyors thus appointed, shall be subject to the controul and direction of the collector within whose district he or they shall reside.

President may establish another port of entry and delivery on the Mississippi— May appoint a collector to reside there—and one or more surveyors at such places as he shall designate for ports of delivery only on the Mississippi.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the passing of this act, no duty shall be demanded or collected on merchandise of the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, or of any foreign country, transported coastwise between the Atlantic ports of the United States, and the districts of the United States on the river Mississippi, or any of its branches, although landed at the port of New Orleans,

No duty to be collected on merchandise not subject to it in other cases, because landed at N. Orleans.

Secretary of
the Treasury
with the ap-
probation of
the Presi-
dent to pre-
scribe cer-
tain forms
to prevent
frauds in ca-
ses of de-
bentures.

on its passage ; provided the same would not be subject to duty, or liable to seizure, if transported from one district of the United States, on the sea-coast, to another : *And provided likewise*, That no debenture for a drawback shall have been issued upon the export of such merchandise from the Atlantic ports of the United States to any foreign port or place ; and to the end as well that frauds on the revenue may be prevented, as that the coasting vessels of the United States may be permitted to participate in the said trade, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President, is hereby authorized to prescribe and establish such forms and regulations, and the same from time to time, with like approbation, to alter and amend, for the government of the officers of the customs in this respect, as he may think proper and necessary ; on the observance of which, merchandise thus transported shall be exempted from duty ; and it shall be lawful for the coasting vessels of the United States to be employed in the said trade, and not otherwise.

Sec. 7. *And whereas* it is provided by the hundred and fourth section of the collection law that merchandise belonging to British subjects may be brought (without regard to the character of the vessel importing the same) into the ports of the United States on the northern and north western frontiers, subject to no higher or other duties than are or shall be payable by the citizens of the United States, on the importation of the same in American vessels into

the Atlantic ports of the United States ; and it being just and reasonable that the same privilege should be extended to vessels and merchandise belonging to persons residing at New-Orleans, and other ports of Louisiana and Florida, on the Mississippi, or any of its branches: *Be it further enacted*, That from and after the last day of June next, all goods and merchandisic, the importation of which into the United States shall not be wholly prohibited, shall and may freely, for the purposes of commerce, be brought into the ports of the United States on the Mississippi, or any of its branches, in vessels belonging to New-Orleans, or any other port of Louisiana or Florida, on the Mississippi ; and such goods or merchandise shall be subject to no higher or other duties than are, or shall be payable by the citizens of the United States, on the importation of the same in American vessels into the Atlantic ports of the United States.

Goods bro't to ports on the Mississippi from Louisiana, in vessels belonging thereto—to what duties subject.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the last day of June next, no duty on the tonnage of any boat, flat, raft, or other vessel, shall be demanded, or collected on the arrival or entry of such boat, flat, or raft, or other vessel, in any district which is or may be established on the Mississippi, or any of its branches, and on the northern or north-western boundaries of the United States : *Provided nevertheless*, That this exemption shall not be construed to extend to any vessel above fifty tons burthen, and which shall not be wholly employed in carrying on inland trade between the ports of the United States on the Mississippi, and

No duty demandable on the tonnage of boats, flats, &c. in the districts on the Mississippi.

Cases in which this exemption does not apply.

its branches, and the ports of Louisiana and Florida, on the same, including New-Orleans, and between the ports of the northern and north-western boundaries of the United States and the British provinces of Upper and Lower Canada:

Collector of the district of George-town may reside out of that town.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted, That all that part of the act, entitled " An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed on the second day of March one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, that directs that the collector of the district of George-Town shall reside at George-Town, be, and is hereby repealed.*

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ABRAHAM BALDWIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED, MAY 1, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XLVI.

AN ACT *making appropriations for the military establishment of the United States, in the year one thousand eight hundred and two.*

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for defraying the several expenses of the military establishment of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and two, for the Indian department, for arsenals

and armories, and for the erection of fortifications, the following sums be, and the same hereby are respectively appropriated, that is to say :

For the pay of the army of the United States, the sum of two hundred and ninety-two thousand two hundred and seventy-two dollars, including therein the sum of sixty thousand dollars appropriated by an act of the present session. Specific appropriations.

For the subsistence of the army, the sum of two hundred and one thousand and twenty-seven dollars and forty cents.

For forage, three thousand eight hundred and four dollars.

For clothing, sixty-six thousand six hundred and thirty dollars.

For the medical and hospital department, ten thousand dollars.

For bounties and premiums, two thousand dollars.

For all expenses of transportation, tents, tools, and the contingent expenses of the war department, sixty-four thousand dollars.

For the pay, subsistence, and clothing of the corps of engineers, seven thousand and ten dollars and eighty cents.

For the Indian department, seventy-one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the expenses incident to the arsenals, magazines, and armories of the United States, sixty-six thousand seven hundred and sixty-six dollars and eighty-eight cents.

For erecting and completing fortifications and barracks, seventy thousand five hundred dollars.

Specific
appropriations.

For running certain boundary lines between the Indians and white inhabitants of the United States, and for ascertaining the lines of sundry reserved tracts of land in the Indiana and north western territories, five thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That for defraying all expenses which will arise in consequence of discharging the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, who are, or shall be, supernumerary by the act of the present session, entitled "An act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States," and for carrying the said act into complete operation, the following sums be, and they hereby are respectively appropriated, that is to say :

For pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, to be discharged, thirty-nine thousand five hundred dollars :

For subsistence, eighteen thousand dollars.

For clothing, twelve thousand dollars :

For forage, one thousand five hundred dollars :

For the medical department, two thousand dollars :

For quarter-master's department, forty-five thousand dollars :

For bounties and premiums, one thousand five hundred dollars :

For allowance to officers and soldiers who are to be discharged, thirty thousand dollars :

For contingencies, nine thousand dollars :

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That a sum not exceeding forty thousand dollars, including any unexpended balance of the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, appropriated by

the act approved on the thirteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred, entitled "An act to appropriate a certain sum of money to defray the expense of holding a treaty or treaties with the Indians," be, and the same hereby is appropriated for defraying the expense of any treaty or treaties which may be held with the Indians south of the river Ohio: *Provided*, That the compensation to be allowed to any commissioner appointed, or who may be appointed, for negotiating such treaty or treaties, shall not exceed, exclusive of travelling expenses, the rate of eight dollars per day, during the actual service of such commissioner.

Specific appropriations.

Limitation of the compensation to be allowed to a commissioner for holding treaties with Indians, S. of the Ohio.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid and discharged, first, out of any balance remaining unexpended of former appropriations for the same objects respectively, and secondly, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

How the several appropriations of this act are to be paid.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ABRAHAM BALDWIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED, MAY 1, 1802.

TH : JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

AN ACT *making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand eight hundred and two.*

BE, it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of

Specific
appropriations.

America, in Congress assembled, That for the expenditure of the civil list, including the contingent expenses of the several departments and officers; for the compensation of clerks in the several loan-offices, and for books and stationary for the same; for the payment of annuities and grants, for the support of the mint establishment, for the expenses of intercourse with foreign nations, for the support of light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, and for satisfying certain miscellaneous claims and expenses, the following sums, including therein the sum of one hundred thousand dollars already appropriated, by an act, entitled "An act making a partial appropriation for the support of government during the year one thousand eight hundred and two," be, and are hereby appropriated, that is to say :

For compensations granted by law to the members of the Senate, and House of Representatives, their officers and attendants, estimated for a session of five months continuance, one hundred and sixty four thousand five hundred and twenty-six dollars and sixty six-cents.

For the expense of fire-wood, stationary, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the two houses of Congress, seventeen thousand dollars.

For extraordinary contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, by resolutions of the House during the present session, including also the expenses of the library of the two Houses of Congress, and for printing one thousand copies of the cen-

us of the United States, seven thousand dollars : Specific appropriations.

For defraying the expense of new furniture, provided for the House of Representatives, one thousand two hundred and forty-four dollars and eighty-five cents :

For the compensation to the President and Vice President of the United States, thirty thousand dollars :

For compensation to the Secretary of State, Clerks and persons employed in that department, eleven thousand three hundred and sixty dollars :

For the incidental and contingent expenses in the said department, twelve thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars :

For compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, Clerks and persons employed in his office, eleven thousand two hundred and forty-nine dollars and eighty-one cents :

For expenses of translating foreign languages, allowance to the person employed in receiving and transmitting passports and sea-letters, stationary and printing, eight hundred dollars :

For compensation to the Comptroller of the Treasury, Clerks and persons employed in his office, twelve thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven dollars and eight cents :

For expense of stationary and printing in the Comptroller's office, eight hundred dollars :

For compensation to the Auditor of the Treasury, Clerks and persons employed in his office, twelve thousand two hundred and twenty dollars and ninety-three cents :

Specific
appropriations.

For expense of stationary and printing in the office of the Auditor, five hundred dollars :

For compensation to the Treasurer, Clerks and persons employed in his office, six thousand two hundred and twenty-seven dollars and forty-five cents :

For expense of stationary and printing in the Treasurer's office, three hundred dollars :

For compensation to the Commissioner of the Revenue, Clerks and persons employed in his office, (including the wages of two persons employed in counter-stamping paper in the said office,) six thousand six hundred and fifty-three dollars and six cents :

For expense of stationary and printing in the office of the Commissioner of the Revenue, four hundred dollars :

For compensation to the Register of the Treasury, Clerks and persons employed in his office, sixteen thousand and fifty-two dollars and one cent :

For expense of stationary and printing (including books for the public stocks and for the arrangement of the marine papers) in the Register's office, two thousand eight hundred dollars :

For compensation to the Superintendent of stamps, Clerks and persons employed in his office, one thousand six hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-seven cents :

For expense of stationary and printing in the office of Superintendent of stamps, two hundred dollars :

For compensation to the Secretary of the Commissioners of the sinking fund, two hundred and fifty dollars : Specific appropriations.

For compensation of Clerks to be employed in the Treasury, in addition to those authorized by the act of the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, for the purpose of making drafts of the several surveys of lands in the territory of the United States north west of the river Ohio, and for keeping the books of the treasury in relation to the sales of lands at the several land-offices, two thousand dollars :

For fuel and other contingent expenses of the treasury department, including therein the sum of one thousand dollars already appropriated, four thousand dollars :

For defraying the expense incident to the stating and printing the public accounts for the year one thousand eight hundred and two, one thousand two hundred dollars :

For defraying the expense of printing two large tables of imports, for one year, (ending the thirtieth of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine,) in American and foreign vessels, including paper furnished for the same, one hundred and sixty-four dollars :

For compensation to a Superintendent employed to secure the buildings and records in the treasury department, during the present year, and for nine months service in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, not heretofore appropriated, including the expense of two watchmen, and

Specific
appropriations.

the repair of fire-engines, buckets, &c. one thousand four hundred dollars :

For compensation to the Secretary of War, Clerks and persons employed in his office, eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars :

For expenses of fuel, stationary, printing and other contingent expenses in the office of the Secretary at War, one thousand dollars :

For compensation to the Accountant of the War Department, Clerks and persons employed in his office, ten thousand nine hundred and ten dollars :

For contingent expenses in the office of the Accountant of the War Department, one thousand dollars :

For compensation of Clerks employed in the pay-master-general's office, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For fuel in the said office, ninety dollars :

For compensation to the Purveyor of public supplies, Clerks and persons employed in his office, including a sum of seven hundred dollars for compensations to his Clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and for expense of stationary and fuel in the said office, three thousand eight hundred dollars :

For compensation to the Secretary of the Navy, Clerks and persons employed in his office, nine thousand one hundred and ten dollars :

For expense of fuel, stationary, printing, and other contingent expenses in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, two thousand seven hundred dollars: Specific appropriations.

For compensation to the Accountant of the Navy, Clerks and persons employed in his office, including the sum of one thousand one hundred dollars, for compensation to his Clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, ten thousand three hundred and fifty dollars :

For contingent expenses in the office of the Accountant of the Navy, seven hundred and fifty dollars :

For compensation to the Postmaster General, Assistant Postmaster General, Clerks and persons employed in the Postmaster General's office, and for making good a deficiency in the appropriation for Clerk hire in the said office, in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, including a sum of two thousand three hundred dollars for compensation to his Clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, eleven thousand seven hundred and five dollars :

For expense of fuel, candles, stationary, furniture, chests, &c. exclusive of expenses of suits, prosecutions, mail-boxes, keys, portmanteaus, saddle-bags, blanks for post-offices, advertisements relative to the mail, and other expenses incident to the department at large, these being paid for by the

Specific
appropriations.

Postmaster General out of the funds of the office, two thousand dollars :

For compensation to the several loan-officers, thirteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars :

For compensation to the Clerks to the Commissioners of loans, and an allowance to certain Loan Officers, in lieu of Clerk hire, and to defray the authorized expenses of the several loan offices, thirteen thousand dollars :

For defraying the expense of Clerk hire in the office of the Commissioner of Loans, for the state of Pennsylvania, in addition to the permanent provision made by law, in consequence of the removal of the offices of the treasury department, in the year one thousand eight hundred, to the permanent seat of government, two thousand dollars :

For compensation to the Surveyor General, and the Clerks employed by him, and

For expense of stationary and other contingent expenses in the Surveyor General's office, three thousand two hundred dollars :

For defraying the expense of publishing in the Sciota Gazette, the act providing for the sale of lands in the territory north west of the river Ohio, and of paper for printing twelve hundred copies of the act providing for the sale of western lands of the United States, eighty-four dollars :

For completing certain surveys authorized by acts of Congress passed the tenth of May, one thousand eight hundred, the eighteenth of February and third of March, one thou-

and eight hundred and one, and for surveying and laying off, according to law, the lands around Vincennes, on the Wabash, in the Indiana territory, thirty-nine thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars and ninety cents :

Specific appropriations.

For compensation to the following officers of the Mint :—

The Director, two thousand dollars :

The Treasurer, one thousand two hundred dollars :

The Assayer, one thousand five hundred dollars :

The Chief Coiner, one thousand five hundred dollars :

The Melter and Refiner, one thousand five hundred dollars :

The Engraver, one thousand two hundred dollars :

One Clerk, at seven hundred dollars :

And two, at five hundred dollars each :

For the wages of persons employed at the different branches of melting, refining, coining, carpenter, mill-wright and smith's work, including the sum of eight hundred dollars per annum, allowed to an assistant coiner and die-forgers, who also oversees the execution of the iron-work, seven thousand dollars :

For repairs of furnaces, cost of rollers and screws, bar-iron, lead, steel, office furniture, and for all other contingencies of the establishment of the mint, three thousand nine hundred dollars :

For compensation to the Governor and Judges and Secretary of the territory north

Specific
appropriations.

west of the river Ohio, five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars :

For expenses of stationary, printing patents for land, and other contingent expenses for lands in the said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars :

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Mississippi territory, five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars :

For expenses of stationary, office-rent, and other contingent expenses, in the said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars :

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Indiana territory, five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars :

For expenses of stationary, office-rent, and other contingent expenses in the said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars :

For additional compensation to the Clerks of the several departments of state, treasury, war, and navy, and of the general-post-office, not exceeding for each department respectively, fifteen per centum in addition to the sums allowed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of Clerks," eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty-five dollars :

For the discharge of such demands against the United States, on account of the civil department, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in a due course of settlement at the treasury, and which are of a nature, according to the usage thereof, to

require payment in specie, two thousand dollars : Specific appropriations.

For the compensation granted by law to the chief justice, associate judges, circuit judges, and district judges of the United States, including the Chief justice and two associate judges of the district of Columbia, and to the attorney-general, sixty-eight thousand six hundred and fifty dollars :

For the like compensations granted to the district attorneys, and for defraying the expenses of the supreme, circuit and district courts of the United States, including the court for the district of Columbia, jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, forfeitures and penalties; and likewise for defraying the expenses of prosecution for offences against the United States, and for safe-keeping of prisoners, fifty-six thousand nine hundred dollars :

For compensation to the marshals of the district of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Kentucky, East and West Tennessee, one thousand two hundred dollars :

For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late government, nine hundred dollars :

For carrying into effect the act of Congress, of the third of February, one thousand eight hundred and two, relative to the officers and crew of the United States' schooner Enterprize, one thousand seven hundred and nineteen dollars :

For payment of the annuity granted to the children of the late colonel John Harding and major Alexander Trueman, by an

Specific
appropriations.

act of Congress passed the fourteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred, six hundred dollars :

For payment of the annual allowance to the invalid pensioners of the United States, for their pensions from the fifth of March, one thousand eight hundred and two, to the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and three, ninety-three thousand dollars :

For the maintenance and support of light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, and stakeage of channels, bars and shoals, and for occasional improvement in the construction of lanthorns and lamps, and materials used therein, and other contingent expenses, including commissions to the superintendants of the said light-houses, at two and a half per centum, forty-four thousand eight hundred and forty-one dollars, and forty-four cents :

For the discharge of such miscellaneous demands against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury, and which are of a nature, according to the usage thereof, to require payment in specie, four thousand dollars :

For defraying the contingent expenses of government, twenty thousand dollars :

For defraying the expenses of taking the second enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, in addition to the appropriation heretofore made for that object, twenty thousand dollars :

For defraying the expenses incident to the purchase or erection of certain warehouses and stores for the reception of goods, wares and merchandise, under the "Act respecting quarantine and health laws," passed the twenty-fifth of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, sixty-nine thousand and twenty-six dollars, and twelve cents :

Specific appropriations.

For the expenses of intercourse with foreign nations, sixty-four thousand and fifty dollars :

For the salaries of the Commissioners under the seventh article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States and Great Britain, including contingent expenses, twenty-four thousand and sixty-six dollars, and sixty-seven cents :

For salaries of the Agents of the United States, in London and Paris, expenses of prosecuting claims and appeals in the courts of Great Britain, in relation to captures of American vessels, and defending causes elsewhere, twenty-nine thousand dollars :

For the salary of an Agent in London for the relief and protection of American seamen, and contingent expenses to be incurred therein ; and for relieving seamen elsewhere, fifteen thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid and discharged out of the fund of six hundred thousand dollars reserved by the act "making provision for the debt of the United States," and out of

any money which may be in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ABRAHAM BALDWIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED, MAY 1, 1802.

TH : JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

AN ACT further to alter and establish certain Post Roads ; and for the more secure carriage of the mail of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following post-roads be discontinued :

Post-roads discontinued.

From Pelham, to Nottingham West, in New-Hampshire ;

From Hanover, to Scituate, in Massachusetts ;

From Bridgewater to Taunton ;

From New-York to Saggharbour, in the state of New-York ;

From Schenectady to Sandy Hill ;

From Salem to Bridgetown, in New-Jersey ;

From Lumberton, by Elizabethtown, to Andersonville in North Carolina ;

From Rockford, by Scull Camp, to Grayson court-house ;

From Amelia court-house, by Pridesville, to Paynsville in Virginia ;

From Washington to Cincinnati ;

From Franklin court-house, to Jackson court-house, in Georgia ;

From Goldson's, by Geesbridge, St. Tammany's, Mecklenburgh court-house, Marshall's store, Christian's store, Lunenburg court-house and Edmund's store, to Goldson's.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the following post-roads be established :

New post-roads established.

In Maine.

From Dennysville to Eastport ;

From Machias, by Dennysville, to Scodiac.

In New-Hampshire.

From Pelham, by Windham, to Londonderry ;

From Haverhill, by Bath and Littleton, to Lancaster.

In Massachusetts.

From Boston, by Easton, to Taunton ;

From Hingham, by Cohasset, to Scituate ;

From Springfield, by South Hadley, to Northampton ;

From Salem, by Topsfield, to Haverhill.

In Vermont.

From Middlebury, by New-Haven, Monton, Hinesburg, Williston, Jericho, Essex, Westford, Fairfax and Sheldon, to Huntsburg ; to return from Huntsburg by Berkshire, Enosburg, Bakersfield, Cambridge,

New post-roads established.

Underhill, Jericho, Richmond, Huntington, Starksboro' and Bristol, to Middlebury;

From Danville, by St. Johnsbury, through Barnet, to return to Ryegate.

In Connecticut.

From Hartford, by Coventry, Windham and Canterbury, to Plainfield;

From Middletown, by Haddam, to Saybrook;

From New-Haven, by Woodbridge, Waterbury and Watertown, to Litchfield;

From Norwich, by Lisbon, Canterbury, and Brooklyn, to Pomfret.

In New-York.

From New-York, by Brooklyn, Jamaica, Hampstead, Merrick, Oysterbay South, Huntington South, Islip, Patchauge Fire-Place, Moriches, West Hampton, Southampton and Bridgehampton, to Saggharbor;

From Hampstead, by Huntington, Smithtown, Brookhaven, and Riverhead, to Southhold;

From Newtown, in the county of Tioga, by Catharinetown, to Geneva;

From Schenectady to Ballstown Springs, Milton, Saratoga Springs, Greenfield, Hadley, Galloway, Charleton, and again to Schenectady;

From Sandy Hill to Fort George, and through the towns of Thermon and Jay, to Plattsburg, and thence to the northern line of said state.

In New-Jersey.

From Woodbury, by Bridgetown, Milville, Port Elizabeth, and Cape May courthouse, to Cape Island;

From Somerset court-house, by Basken-
ridge, to Morristown ;

New post-
roads esta-
blishe d.

From New Germantown, by David Mil-
ler's in Washington township, and New-
Hampton, to Pittstown.

In Pennsylvania.

From Lancaster, by Reading, Allentown,
Bethlehem and Stroud's, to Milford ;

From Lebanon to Jonestown ;

From Jenkintown, by the Cross Roads
and New-Hope, to Flemmington, New-
Jersey ;

From Chambersburg, by Messersburg,
to Bedford ;

From Downingtown, by West-Chester,
Kennet's Square, and New-London Cross
Roads, to the brick meeting-house, in Ma-
ryland.

In Maryland.

From Reisterstown, by M^cAllisterstown,
Abbotstown, and Berlin, to Carlisle, Penn-
sylvania ;

From Elkton, by the brick meeting-
house, to the Rising Sun, black horse and
sorrel horse taverns, to Lancaster, Pennsyl-
vania ;

From Westminster in Maryland, by Un-
ion Mills, Petersburg and Gettysburgh to
Chambersburg, in Pennsylvania ;

From Boonesboro', by Sharpsburg and
Hagerstown, to Messersburg, Pennsylvania.
The mail from Ellicott's mills to Montgo-
mery court-house, shall pass by Brookville.

In Delaware.

From Georgetown, by Broadkilm landing,
to Lewistown ;

New post-roads established.

From Newport, by Chatham, Cochran's and Strasburg, to Lancaster, in Pennsylvania ;

From Whitelysburg to Frederica ;

From Georgetown, by Bridge Branch, and Northwest Fork Bridge, to Hunting Creek or New-Market, Maryland, as the post-master may direct.

In Virginia.

From Leesburg to Centreville ;

From New-Dublin, by Tazewell court-house, Russel court-house, and Lee court-house, to Robinson's Mills, at the foot of Cumberland mountain ;

From Cumberland court-house, to Ca Ira ;

From Culpepper court-house, by Woodville and Mundell's store, to New-Market, in Shenandoah county ;

From Fauquier court-house, by Aquia, to King George court-house ;

From Winchester, by Front-Royal, to Culpepper court-house ;

From Brook court-house, to Steubenville, in the North Western Territory ;

From Brooke court-house, to West-Liberty ;

From Brookington, by Newman's and Randolph's taverns, and Dennis' store, to Henderson and Fitzgerald's store ;

From Amelia court-house, by Perkins' store, to Painesville ;

From Wyllesville, in Charlotte county, by Speed and Wilson's store, Sterling Yancey's and Norman's store, to Person court-house, in North-Carolina ;

From Harrisville, by Field's mill, Quarlesville, M'Farland's store, Lunenburg court-house, Christiansville, Marshallsville, Mecklenburg court-house and St. Tammany's; and to return by Geesbridge, Edmund's store, Field's mill to Harrisville;

New post-roads established.

From Richmond court-house to Tappanock.

In North Carolina.

From Plymouth to Robert Winn's, on Scuppernong river;

From Jonesburg to Pasquotank river bridge;

From Rutherfordstown, by John Gowen's store, to Greenville court-house, in South Carolina;

From Wilkes to Ash court-house;

The road from Mount Airy to Grayson court-house, in Virginia, shall pass by Scull Camp.

In Tennessee.

From Jonesborough to Carter court-house;

From Nashville to Franklin;

From Knoxville to Burville.

In South Carolina.

The road from Edgefield to Cambridge, shall pass by Amos Richardson's, and return by Northampton;

From Monk's corner over Biggen bridge, by Pineville, Murray's ferry, Santee, to Kingtree.

In Georgia.

From Oglethorpe court-house, by Athens, through Clarksburg, to Jackson court-house;

From Riceburg, by Fort James, to Tatnall court-house.

In Kentucky.

From Shelbyville to Louisville;

New post-roads established.

From Danville, by Pulaski court-house, to Wayne court-house.

In the North Western Territory.

From Marietta, by Chillicothe and Williamsburg, to Cincinnati.

Postmaster-general authorized to contract for carrying the mail in coaches from Petersburg to Louisville in Georgia, for a time limited.

Additional expence not to exceed a certain amount.

He may have the mail from Suffield in Connecticut, by Windsor, in Vermont, to Dartmouth college, carried in the same way.

Under a limitation of expence.

Free white persons to be only employed in carrying the mail.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That for the better and more secure carrying of the mail of the United States, on the main post road between Petersburg, in Virginia, and Louisville, in Georgia, the postmaster general shall be, and hereby is authorized and directed to engage and contract with private companies, or adventurers, for carrying the mail of the United States, for a term of time not exceeding five years, in mail coaches or stages, calculated to convey passengers therein: *Provided,* that the expense thereof shall not exceed a sum equal to one-third more than the whole of the present expense incurred for carrying the mail on such road, on horseback. And the said postmaster general may, hereafter at his discretion, require as a stipulation in the contract for carrying the mail from Suffield, in Connecticut, by Windsor, in Vermont, to Dartmouth College in New Hampshire; that the same shall be conveyed in a carriage or line of stages: *Provided,* the expense thereof shall not exceed more than one-third the sum heretofore given for carrying the mail on the last mentioned route by a post rider.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the first day of November next no other than a free white person shall be employed in carrying the mail of the United States, on any of the post-roads, either as a

post-rider or driver of a carriage carrying the mail: and, every contractor or person who shall have stipulated or may hereafter stipulate to carry the mail, or whose duty it shall be to cause the same to be conveyed, on any of the post-roads, as aforesaid, and who shall, contrary to this act employ any other than a free white person as a post-rider or driver, or in any other way to carry the mail on the same, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, one moiety thereof to the use of the United States, and the other moiety thereof to the person who shall sue for, and prosecute the same, before any court having competent jurisdiction thereof.

Penalty for not complying with this provision.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That all letters, packets and newspapers to and from the attorney-general of the United States shall be conveyed by post free of postage: *Provided,* that all letters by him sent be franked in the manner required by the seventeenth section of the act to establish the post-office.

Privilege of franking extended to the attor. gen. & of receiving letters, &c. free of postage.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the postmaster general be authorized to allow the postmasters at the several distributing offices, such compensation as shall be adequate to their several services in that respect: *Provided,* that the same shall not exceed in the whole five per cent. on the whole amount of postages on letters and newspapers received for distribution, and that the said allowance be made to commence on the first day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred: *Provided also,* that if the number of mails received at, and dispatched from, any such

Allowances may be made to the postmasters at the distributing offices;

Limitation thereof.

No allowance if the number of mails is not actually increased by the distributing system.

office is not actually increased by the distributing system, then no additional allowance shall be made to the postmaster.

An additional compensation to the D. P. M. at the city of Washington

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed to the deputy postmaster at the city of Washington, for his extraordinary expenses incurred in the discharge of the duties of his office, an additional compensation, at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum, to be computed from the first day of January last.*

This act not to affect existing contracts.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted, That this act shall not be so construed as to affect any existing contracts for carrying the mail.*

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ABRAHAM BALDWIN,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED, MAY 3, 1802.

TH : JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XLIX.

AN ACT making an appropriation, for carrying into effect the convention between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That

for carrying into effect the convention of the Specific ap-
eighth day of January, one thousand eight appropriation.
hundred and two, between the United States
of America and his Britannic Majesty, the
sum of two millions six hundred and sixty-
four thousand dollars be, and the same here-
by is appropriated.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted, That*
the aforesaid sum shall be paid in such in-
stalments, and at such times, as are fixed How to be
by the said convention, out of any monies applied.
in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ABRAHAM BALDWIN,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED, MAY 3, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER L.

AN ACT for the relief of Fulwar Skip-
with.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States
of America, in Congress assembled, That
there be paid unto Fulwar Skipwith, out of
any money in the public treasury, not other- Specific ap-
wise appropriated, the sum of four thousand propriation.
five hundred and fifty dollars, advanced by

him for the use of the United States, with an interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the first day of November one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, at which time the advance was made.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ABRAHAM BALDWIN,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED, MAY 3, 1802.

TH : JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LI.

AN ACT to amend an act, entitled " An act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen" and for other purposes.

Fund provided for the relief of sick and disabled seamen.

Sum appropriated.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the monies heretofore collected in pursuance of the several acts "for the relief of sick and disabled seamen," and at present unexpended, together with the monies hereafter to be collected by authority of the before-mentioned acts, shall constitute a general fund, which the President of the United States shall use and employ as circumstances shall require for the benefit and convenience of sick and disabled American seamen: *Provided*, that the sum of fifteen thousand

dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the erection of an hospital in the district of Massachusetts.

for an hospital in Massachusetts.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to cause such measures to be taken as, in his opinion, may be expedient for providing convenient accommodations, medical assistance, necessary attendance, and supplies for the relief of sick or disabled seamen of the United States who may be at or near the port of New Orleans, in case the same can be done with the assent of the government having jurisdiction over the port; and for this purpose, to establish such regulations, and to authorize the employment of such persons as he may judge proper; and that for defraying the expense thereof, a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars be paid out of any monies arising from the said fund not otherwise appropriated.

President may cause accommodations, &c. to be provided for the relief of the U. S. seamen at N. Orleans, with the consent of the local government.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the master of every boat, raft or flat, belonging to any citizen of the United States which shall go down the Mississippi with intention to proceed to New Orleans shall, on his arrival at fort Adams, render to the collector or naval officer thereof, a true account of the number of persons employed on board such boat, raft or flat, and the time that each person has been so employed, and shall pay to the said collector or naval officer at the rate of twenty cents per month, for every person so employed, which sum, he is hereby authorized to retain out of the

Masters of boats, rafts, &c. going to N. Orleans, down the Mississippi, to make reports of the number of hands, &c.

wages of such person : and the said collector or naval officer shall not give a clearance for such boat, raft or flat, to proceed on her voyage to New Orleans, until an account be rendered to him of the number of persons employed on board such boat, raft or flat, and the money paid to him by the master or owner thereof : and if any such master shall render a false account of the number of persons, and the length of time they have severally been employed, as is herein required, he shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars, which shall be applied to, and shall make a part of, the said general fund for the purposes of this act : *Provided*, that all persons employed in navigating any such boat, raft or flat, shall be considered as seamen of the United States, and entitled to the relief extended by law to sick and disabled seamen.

Penalty for rendering a false account.

Persons navigating such boats, to be considered as seamen of the U. S.

President to appoint a director of the marine hospital at New Orleans.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is, hereby authorized to nominate and appoint for the port of New Orleans, a fit person to be director of the marine hospital of the United States, whose duties shall be in all instances the same as the directors of the marine hospital of the United States, as directed and required by the act, entitled " an act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen."

Sick foreign seamen may be admitted in certain cases.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That each and every director of the marine hospitals within the United States, shall, if it can with convenience be done, admit into the hospital of which he is director, sick foreign seamen, on the application of the master or commander of any foreign vessel to which

such sick seamen may belong; and each seaman so admitted shall be subject to a charge of seventy-five cents per day for each day he may remain in the hospital, the payment of which the master or commander of such foreign vessel shall make to the collector of the district in which such hospital is situated: and the collector shall not grant a clearance to any foreign vessel, until the money due from such master or commander, in manner and form aforesaid, shall be paid; and the director of each hospital is hereby directed under the penalty of fifty dollars, to make out the accounts against each foreign seaman that may be placed in the hospital, under his direction, and render the same to the collector.

Seamen admitted into the hospital subject to a charge for every day they shall remain therein. Clearance not to be given by the collector until the money due from the master, as aforesaid, shall be paid. Acs. against foreign seamen to be made out by the director of the hospital.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the collectors shall pay the money collected, by virtue of this and the act to which this is an amendment, into the treasury of the United States, and be accountable therefor, and receive the same commission thereon, as for other money by them collected.

Collectors to pay the money they collect into the treasury of the U. States under this and the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That each and every director of the marine hospitals shall be accountable at the treasury of the United States for the money by them received in the same manner as other receivers of public money, and for the sums by them expended shall be allowed a commission at the rate of one per cent.

Director of the marine hospital to account for the money received by him. Allowed a commission.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ABRAHAM BALDWIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED, MAY 3, 1802.

TH : JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LII.

AN ACT additional to, and amendatory of, an act, entitled, " An act concerning the district of Columbia."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the circuit court of the county of Washington, in the territory of Columbia, shall have power to proceed in all common law and chancery causes which now are, or hereafter shall be instituted before it, in which either of the parties reside without the said territory, in the same way that non-residents are proceeded against in the general court or in the supreme court of chancery in the state of Maryland.

Same proceedings may be had against non-residents in the circuit court for the county of Washington as in the general court or court of chancery in Maryland.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the circuit court of the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, shall have power to proceed in all common law and chancery causes which now are, or hereafter shall be instituted before it, in which either of the parties are non-residents of said district of Columbia, in the same way, and under the same regulations observed, by the district court or by the high court of chancery in Virginia, in proceeding against non-residents.

Proceedings against non-residents in the circuit court of Alexandria county to be the same as in the district or high court of chancery in Virginia.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the courts for the counties of Alexandria and Washington, shall hereafter be holden at the periods following, to wit: for the county of Alexandria, on the fourth Monday of June

Times of sessions of the circuit courts of Alexandria and Washington counties.

and November, and for the county of Washington, on the fourth Monday of July and December, in each year; and all process heretofore issued from the offices of the said courts and not yet returned, shall be returnable to the first day of the sessions of the said courts, respectively, and all causes now depending in the same shall stand adjourned and continued over to the next sessions of the said courts, as established by this act. And the said courts are hereby invested with the same power of holding adjourned sessions that are exercised by the courts of Maryland.

Process heretofore issued, and not returned made returnable to the first days of the sessions of the courts. Causes depending to stand adjourned to these sessions. These courts have power to hold adjourned sessions.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That no *capias ad satisfaciendum* shall hereafter issue on any judgment rendered by a single magistrate, or in any case where the judgment, exclusive of costs, shall not exceed twenty dollars; but that in such cases, execution shall be only on the goods and chattels of the debtor, and shall issue by order of the justice who may have taken cognizance of the action, from the clerk's office, and shall be returnable thereto: That all such executions be returnable on the first Monday in every month; and that the same, and also the warrant to bring the party before the justice, be directed to one of the constables, whose duty it shall be to obey the same: That each of the said constables shall give bond, with one sufficient surety, to be approved of by any one of the district judges, for the faithful execution of the duties of his office, in the sum of five hundred dollars: That the clerk's fees for issuing and filing the return of every such execution, shall be

No *capias ad satisfaciendum* to be issued on the judgment of a single magistrate where the amt. exclusive of costs, does not exceed 20 dollars. Executions in such cases to be issued against the goods and chattels of the debtors. How issued and returnable. Constables to give bond with surety, approved of by one of the dist. judges. Clerk's fees for issuing and filing the return of these executions.

Constable's fees and commissions.

twenty-five cents ; the constable's fees for return and service, shall be fifty cents ; and that a commission of eight per cent. be allowed the constable for every sum thereon by him levied.

The act to which this is a supplement not to extend to cases where, by the Virginia & Maryland laws, attachments may issue against the property of absconding debtors.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the original act to which this is a further supplement, as confines the jurisdiction of the courts of this territory to cases between parties who are inhabitants of, or residents within the same, shall not be construed to extend to any case where, by the laws of Maryland and Virginia, respectively, attachments may issue to affect the property of absconding debtors, or others having property within the district, and whose persons are not answerable to the process of the court.

How taxes are to be levied in the county of Alexandria :

And the poor of the said county provided for.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the taxes to be levied in the county of Alexandria, shall hereafter be assessed by the justices of the peace of the said county, and the poor of the town and country parts of the said county of Alexandria shall be provided for respectively, in like manner as the county and corporation courts were authorized to do by the laws of Virginia, as they stood in force within the said county, on the first Monday of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred.

The laws of Virg. and Md. adopted by a former act, not to prohibit the owners of slaves from hiring them

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That no part of the laws of Virginia or Maryland declared by an act of Congress, passed the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and one, "concerning the district of Columbia," to be in force within the said district, shall ever be con-

strued so as to prohibit the owners of slaves to hire them within, or remove them to the said district, in the same way as was practised prior to the passage of the above recited act.

in and removing them to the district.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of two acts of congress, the one passed on the twenty-seventh day February, one thousand eight hundred and one, entitled "An act concerning the district of Columbia;" the other passed the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and one, supplementary to the aforesaid act, as provides for the compensation to be made to certain justices of the peace thereby created, and for compensation to jurors attending the courts within said district, except so much thereof as relates to their travelling expenses attending the same, shall be, and is hereby repealed: and jurors, in future, shall serve in the said courts, and be summoned to attend the same in like manner as jurors serve and were summoned in the courts of Virginia, prior to the passage of the above recited act.

Parts of former acts with respect to compensation to justices of the peace and jurors abolished.

Except as to the travelling expenses of jurors. Jurors to be summoned & to serve in the same manner as jurors in Virg.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That ordinary licenses, retailers licenses, and hawkers and peddlars licenses, shall be granted by the circuit court of the said district, in the respective counties, as the same were heretofore granted by the courts of Maryland and Virginia, respectively. And the several judges of the said circuit court shall have like authority to grant such licenses in vacation, as the justices of the courts of Maryland and Virginia heretofore possessed; and the money arising from such licenses

Certain licenses to be granted in the same way as they have been granted by the courts of Md. Virginia. Judges of the circuit court may grant such licenses in vacation, as the justices of the courts of Md. and Virg. may have done.

How the money is to be applied.

shall be applied to the use and benefit of the said counties, respectively, in such manner, and to such purposes, as the justices of the levy courts in the same shall appoint and direct.

Marshal authorized to cause a jail to be built in the city of Washington with the President's approbation. A limitation of expense and appropriation of money. Corporation of Georgetown to lay a tax: For what purposes.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That the marshal of the district of Columbia be, and he hereby is authorized and directed, with the approbation of the President of the United States to cause a good and sufficient jail to be built within the city of Washington, and that a sum not exceeding eight thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is appropriated to that purpose, to be paid out of any unappropriated monies in the treasury.

Limitation of the rate of tax and the manner in which it must be enforced and collected. Articles inspected in one port of the district exempt from further inspection in the district.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That the corporation of Georgetown, in the district of Columbia, shall have full power and authority to tax any particular part or district of the town, for paving the streets, lanes or alleys therein, or for sinking wells, or erecting pumps which may appear for the benefit of such particular part or district, *Provided,* that the rate of tax so to be levied shall not exceed two dollars per foot front, and that the same shall be enforced and collected in the same manner that the taxes which the said corporation had heretofore been authorized to lay and collect.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That articles inspected at one port in the said district shall not be subject to a second inspection, at any other port in the said district.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be authorized to cause the militia, of the respective counties of Washington and Alexandria to

be formed into regiments and other corps, conformably, as nearly as may be, to the laws of Maryland and Virginia, as they stood in force in the said counties, respectively, on the first Monday in December, in the year one thousand eight hundred; and that he appoint and commission, during pleasure, all such officers of the militia of the said district, as he may think proper; that he be authorized to call them into service, in like manner as the executive of Maryland and Virginia were authorized in the counties of Washington and Alexandria respectively, on the first Monday of December, one thousand eight hundred. And that such militia, when in actual service, be entitled to the same pay and emoluments as the militia of the United States, when called out by the President.

President of U.S. to cause the militia of Washington and Alexandria counties to be organized, & how. To appoint and commission officers, &c.

To call them into service; and in what manner.

Their pay and emoluments while in service.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ABRAHAM BALDWIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED, MAY 3, 1802.

TH : JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LIII.

AN ACT to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington, in the district of Columbia.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That

The inhabitants of the city of Washington made a body politic. Their powers, as such.

The city to be divided into wards.

City council to consist of 12 members;

To be divided into two chambers, in what manner.

Council to be annually elected, and by whom.

Judges of elections, who they are.

the inhabitants of the city of Washington be constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of a mayor and council of the city of Washington, and by their corporate name, may sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, grant, receive, and do all other acts as natural persons, and may purchase and hold real, personal and mixed property, or dispose of the same for the benefit of the said city; and may have and use a city seal, which may be broken or altered at pleasure; the city of Washington shall be divided into three divisions or wards, as now divided by the levy court for the county, for the purpose of assessment; but the number may be increased hereafter, as in the wisdom of the city council shall seem most conducive to the general interest and convenience.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the council of the city of Washington shall consist of twelve members, residents of the city, and upwards of twenty-five years of age, to be divided into two chambers, the first chamber to consist of seven members, and the second chamber of five members; the second chamber to be chosen from the whole number of counsellors elected, by their joint ballot. The city council to be elected annually, by ballot, in a general ticket, by the free white male inhabitants of full age, who have resided twelve months in the city, and paid taxes therein the year preceding the election's being held: the justices of the county of Washington, resident in the city, or any three of them, to preside as judges of election, with such associates as the council may, from time to time, appoint.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the first election of members for the city council shall be held on the first Monday in June next, and in every year afterwards, at such place in each ward as the judges of the election may prescribe.

Times of holding the elections.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the polls shall be kept open from eight o'clock in the morning till seven o'clock in the evening, and no longer, for the reception of ballots. On the closing of the poll, the judges shall close and seal their ballot-boxes; and meet on the day following in the presence of the marshal of the district, on the first election, and the council afterwards, when the seals shall be broken, and the votes counted: within three days after such election, they shall give notice to the persons having the greatest number of legal votes, that they are duly elected, and shall make their return to the mayor of the city.

How long the polls are to be kept open—

When and how the votes are to be counted.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the mayor of the city shall be appointed, annually, by the President of the United States: He must be a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city, prior to his appointment.

Persons having greatest number to be notified thereof by the judges, and a return made to the mayor of the city.—

How the mayor is to be appointed. His continuance in office & qualificat.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the city council shall hold their sessions in the city hall, or, until such building is erected, in such place as the mayor may provide for that purpose, on the second Monday in June, in every year; but the mayor may convene them oftener, if the public good require their deliberations. Three-fourths of the members of each coun-

Where the city council is to hold its sessions, and when.

The mayor may convene it on extra occasions.

What number shall

make a quorum to do business in each council.

The two councils may appoint their own officers, &c. and make their own rules and regulations.

The mayor to appoint to all offices under the corporation. Ordinances, to be binding, must be approved by him, but in certain cases.

cil may be a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day : they may compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as they may, by ordinance, provide : they shall appoint their respective presidents, who shall preside during their sessions, and shall vote on all questions where there is an equal division ; they shall settle their rules of proceedings, appoint their own officers, regulate their respective fees, and remove them at pleasure : they shall judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of their own members, and may, with the concurrence of three-fourths of the whole, expel any member for disorderly behaviour, or mal-conduct in office, but not a second time for the same offence : they shall keep a journal of their proceedings, and enter the yeas and nays on any question, resolve or ordinance, at the request of any member, and their deliberations shall be public. The mayor shall appoint to all offices under the corporation. All ordinances or acts passed by the city council shall be sent to the mayor, for his approbation, and when approved by him, shall then be obligatory as such. But if the said mayor shall not approve of such ordinance or act, he shall return the same within five days, with his reasons in writing therefor ; and if three-fourths of both branches of the city council, on reconsideration thereof, approve of the same, it shall be in force in like manner as if he had approved it, unless the city

council, by their adjournment, prevent its return.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That Powers of the corporation prescribed. the corporation aforesaid shall have full power and authority to pass all bye-laws and ordinances ; to prevent and remove nuisances ; to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases within the city ; to establish night-watches or patrols, and erect lamps ; to regulate the stationing, anchorage and mooring of vessels ; to provide for licensing and regulating auctions, retailers of liquors, hackney-carriages, waggons, carts and drays, and pawn-brokers within the city ; to restrain or prohibit gambling, and to provide for licensing, regulating or restraining theatrical or other public amusements within the city ; to regulate and establish markets ; to erect and repair bridges ; to keep in repair, all necessary streets, avenues, drains and sewers, and to pass regulations necessary for the preservation of the same, agreeably to the plan of the said city ; to provide for the safe keeping of the standard of weights and measures fixed by Congress, and for the regulation of all weights and measures used in the city ; to provide for the licensing and regulating the sweeping of chimneys and fixing the rates thereof ; to establish and regulate fire-wards and fire-companies ; to regulate and establish the size of bricks that are to be made and used in the city ; to sink wells, and erect and repair pumps in the streets ; to impose and appropriate fines, penalties and forfeitures for breach of their ordinances ; to lay and collect taxes ; to en-

Powers of the corporation prescribed.

act bye-laws for the prevention and extinguishment of fire; and to pass all ordinances necessary to give effect and operation to all the powers vested in the corporation of the

Ordinances and bye-laws not to be obligatory upon strangers but in certain cases.

city of Washington: *Provided*, That the bye-laws or ordinances of the said corporation, shall be, in no wise, obligatory upon the persons of non-residents of the said city, unless in cases of intentional violation of bye-laws or ordinances previously promulgated. All the fines, penalties and forfeitures, imposed by the corporation of the city

How fines, &c. may be recovered.

of Washington, if not exceeding twenty dollars, shall be recovered before a single magistrate, as small debts are, by law, recoverable; and if such fines, penalties and forfeitures exceed the sum of twenty dollars, the same shall be recovered by action of debt in the district court of Columbia, for the county of Washington in the name of the corporation, and for the use of the city of Washington.

Taxes may be collected by distress and sale of personal property in certain cases:

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the person or persons appointed to collect any tax imposed in virtue of the powers granted by this act, shall have authority to collect the same by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person chargeable therewith: no sale shall be made unless ten days previous notice thereof be given; no law shall be passed by the city council subjecting vacant or unimproved city lots, or parts of lots, to be sold for taxes.

No sale but upon previous notice. No law to be passed subjecting vacant lots to sale.

City council

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the city council shall provide for the sup-

port of the poor, infirm and diseased of the city.

to provide for the support of the poor.

Sec. 10. *Provided always, and be it further enacted,* That no tax shall be imposed by the city council on real property in the said city, at any higher rate than three quarters of one per centum on the assessment valuation of such property.

Limitation of the rate of taxation on real property.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force for two years, from the passing thereof, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress thereafter, and no longer.

Commencement of this act & how long to be in force.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ABRAHAM BALDWIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED, MAY 3, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON.

RESOLUTION

Authorizing the Secretary of State to furnish the Members of both Houses with the laws of the Sixth Congress.

RESOLVED, *By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of State be directed to cause to be furnished to each member of the two

Houses of Congress, a copy of the laws of the sixth Congress.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,
*Vice-President of the United States and
President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, JANUARY 21, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON.

RESOLUTIONS

Expressing the sense of Congress on the gallant conduct of Lieut. Sterret,—the officers and crew of the United States schooner Enterprize.

The sense entertained by Congress of the gallant conduct of lieutenant Sterret in the capture of a Tripolitan corsair.

RESOLVED, *By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That they entertain a high sense of the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Sterret, and the other officers, seamen and marines, on board the schooner Enterprize, in the capture of a Tripolitan corsair, of fourteen guns and eighty men.

President requested to present a sword to him.

RESOLVED, That the President of the United States be requested to present to lieutenant Sterret, a sword, commemorative of the aforesaid heroic action; and that one

month's pay be allowed to all the other of- An allow-
ficers, seamen and marines, who were on- ance of one
board the Enterprize, when the aforesaid month's pay
action took place. made to the
officers, &c.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,
*Vice-President of the United States and
President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, FEBRUARY 3, 1802.
TH: JEFFERSON.

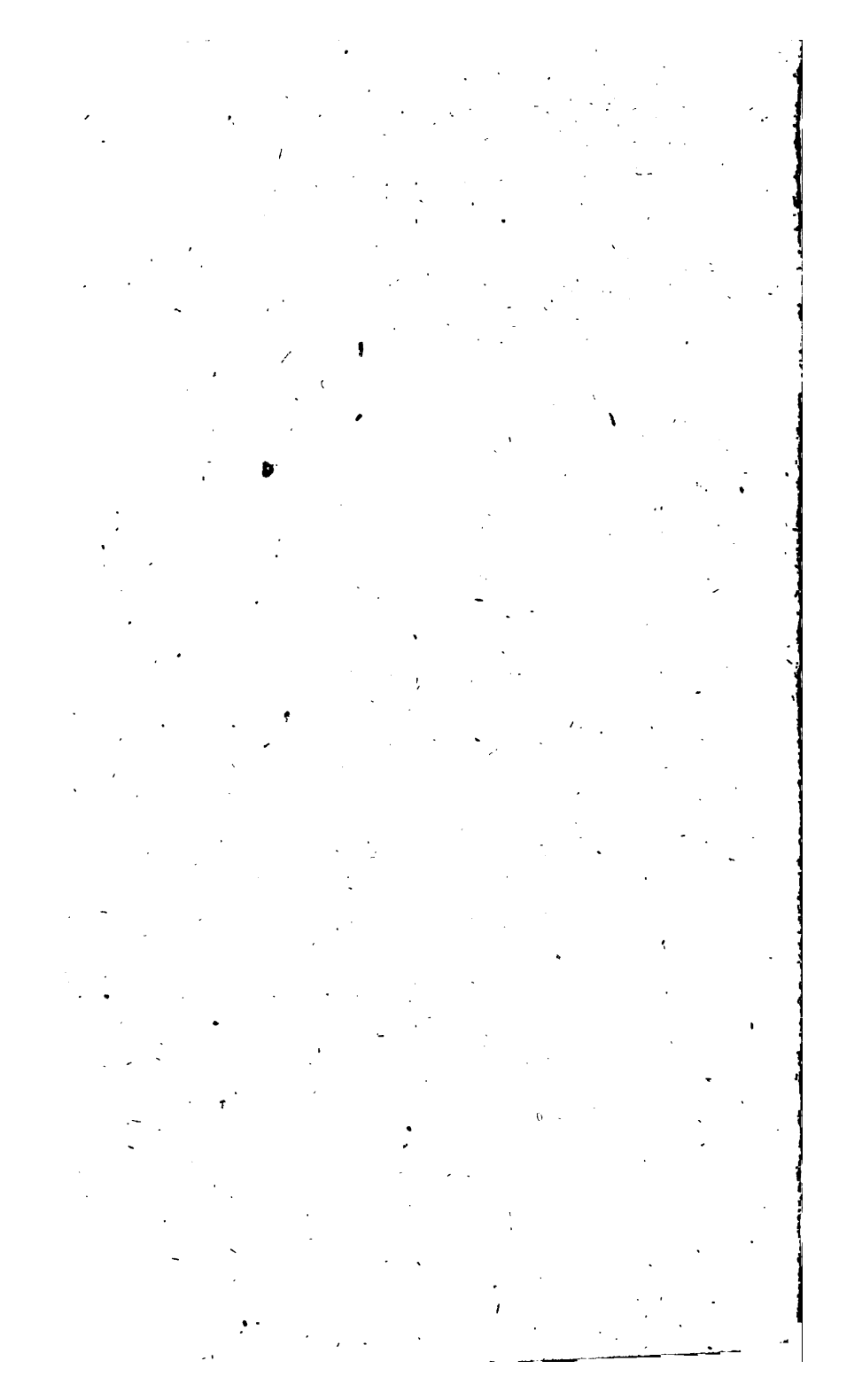


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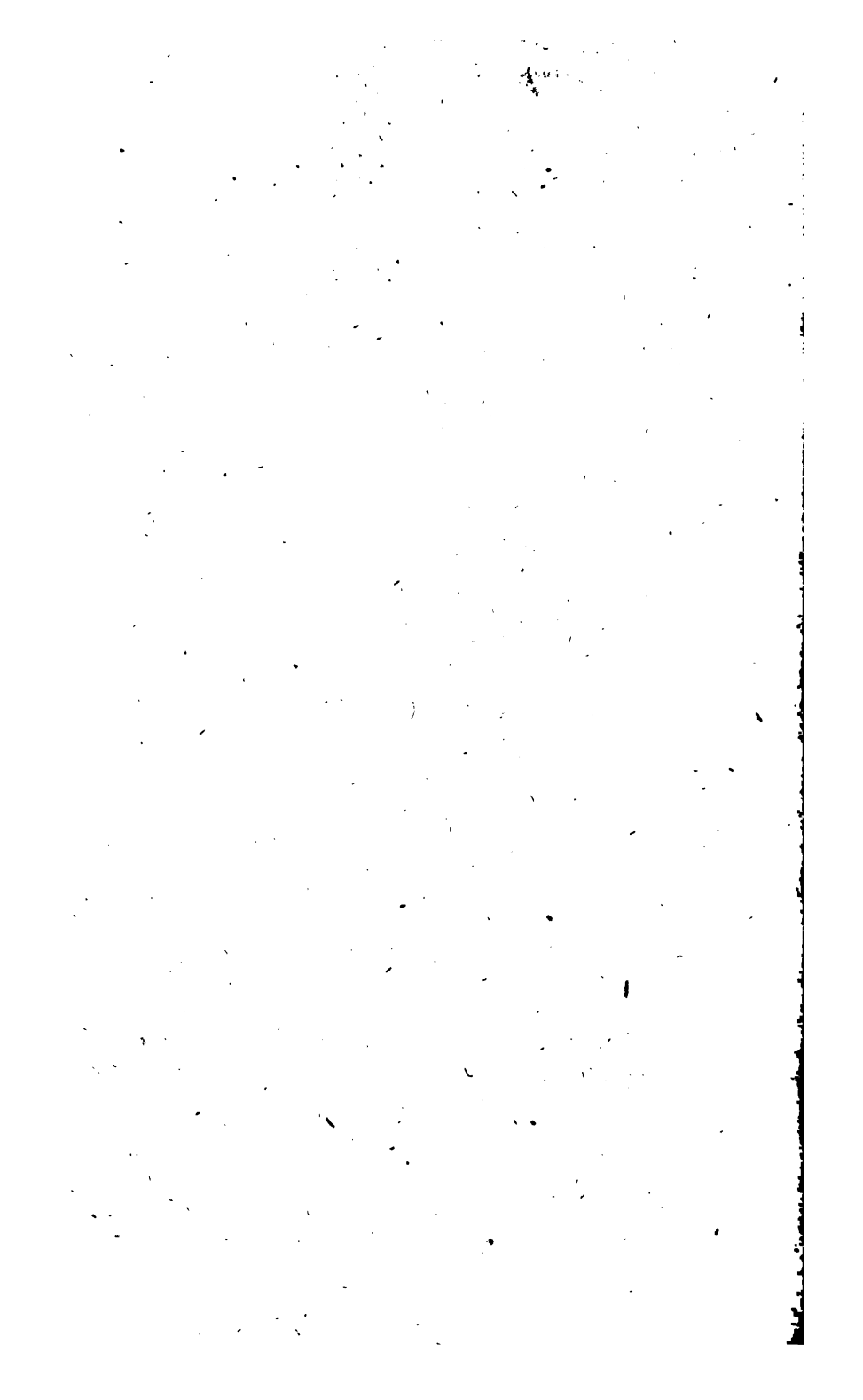
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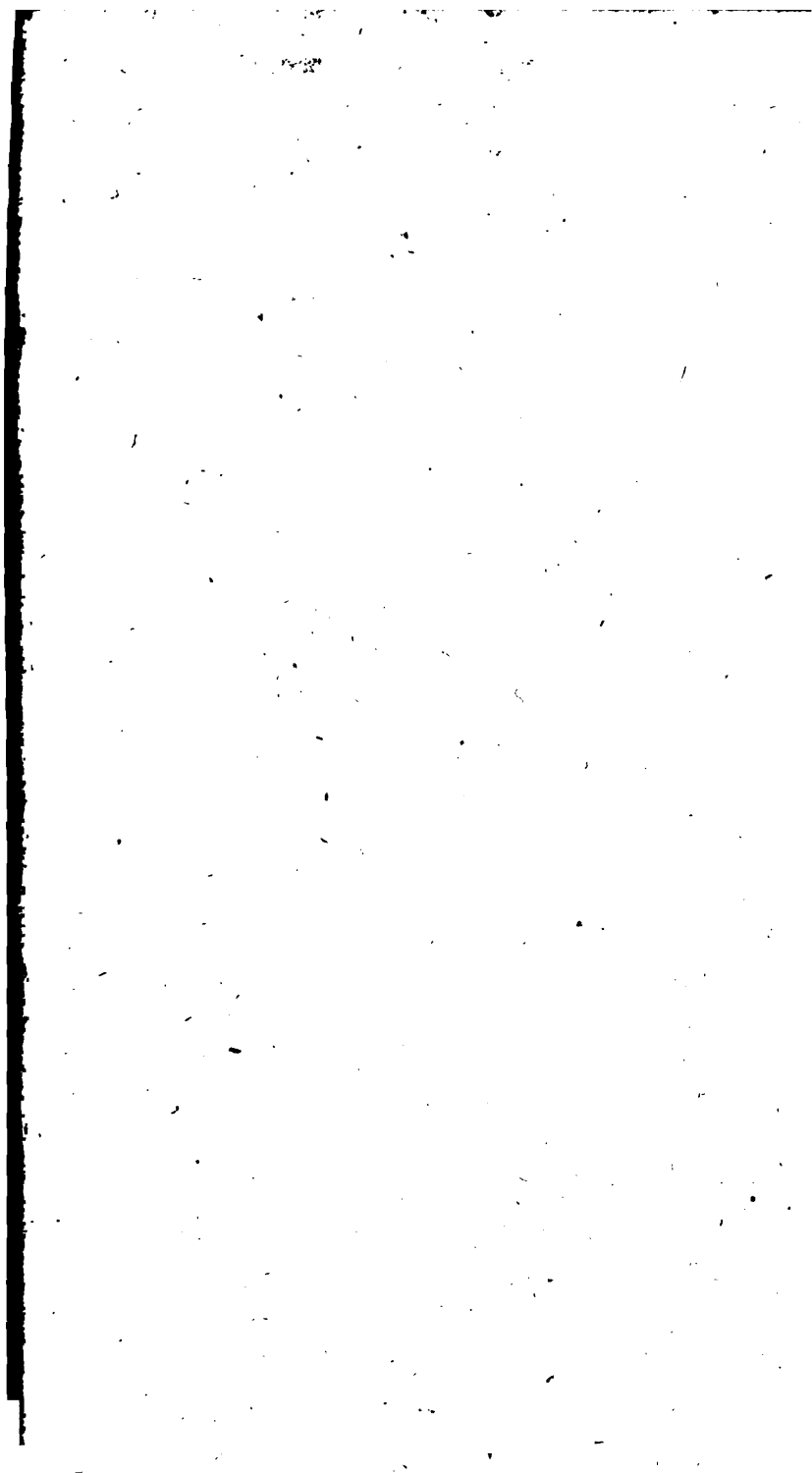
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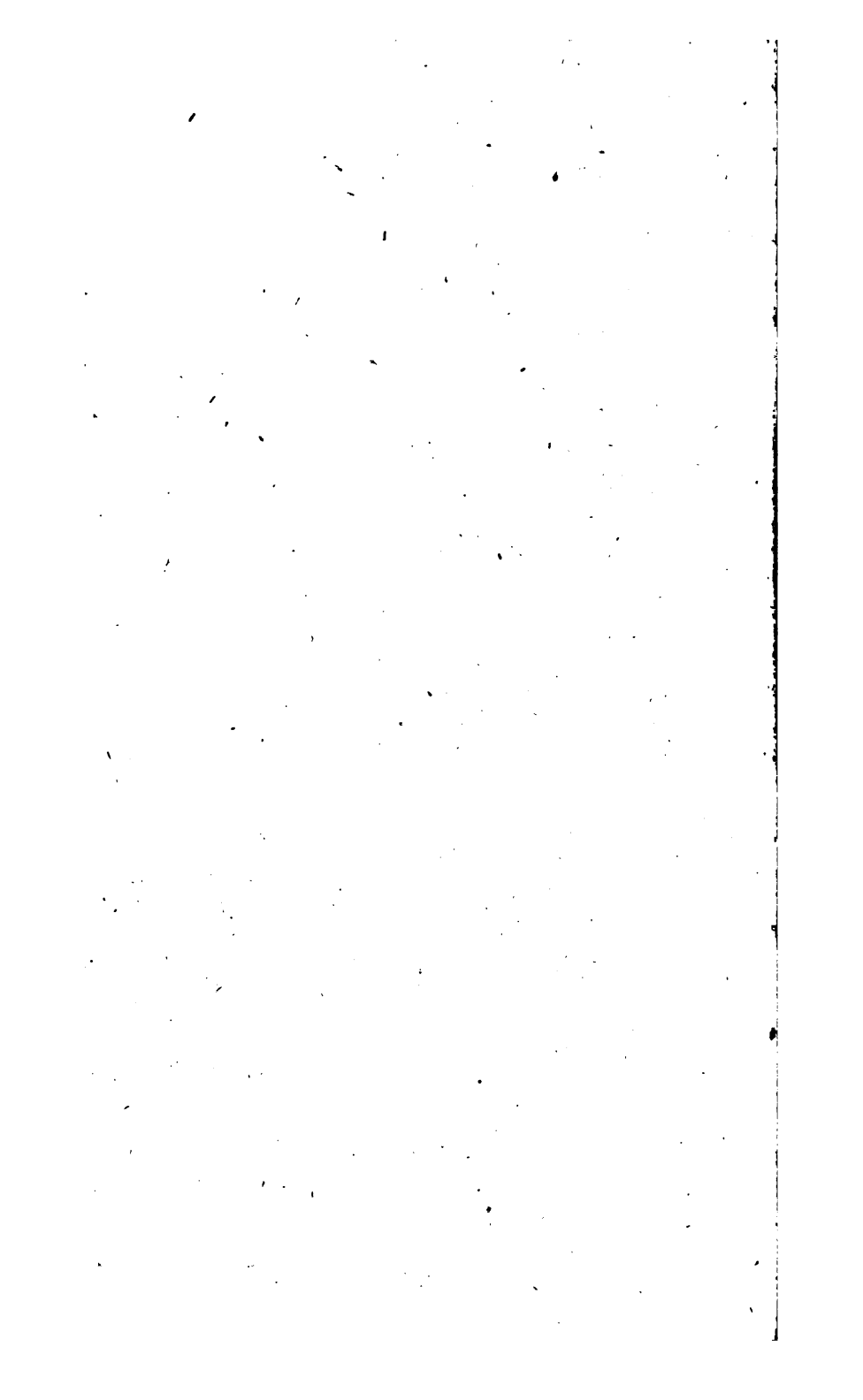
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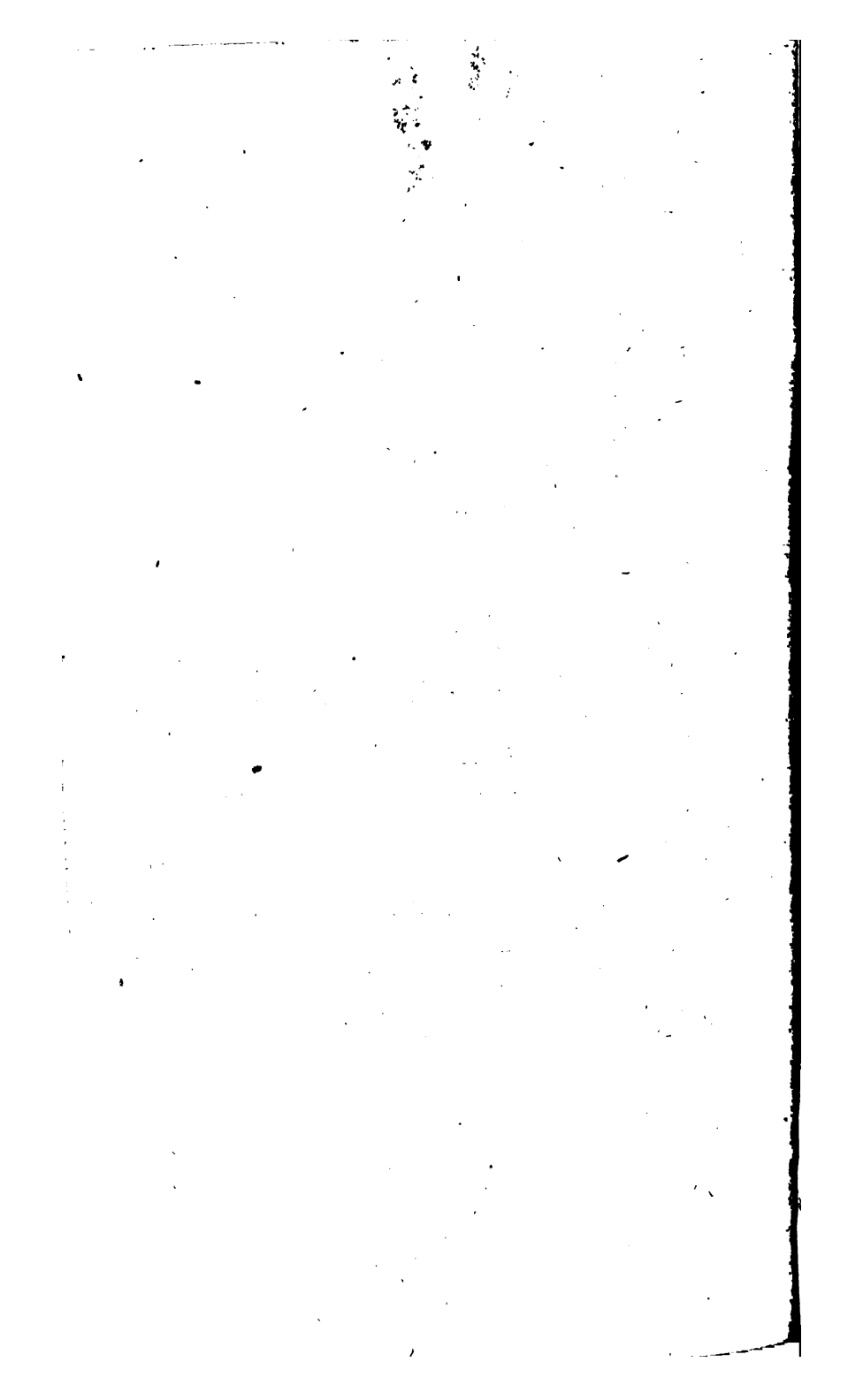




A C T S
PASSED AT THE
SECOND SESSION
OF THE
SEVENTH CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

Vol. VI.

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SEVENTH CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

At the second session, begun and held at the City of Washington, in the Territory of Columbia, on Monday, the sixth of December, one thousand eight hundred and two.

CHAPTER LIV.

An ACT making a partial appropriation for the Naval Service, during the year one thousand eight hundred and three.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is appropriated towards defraying the expenses of the Navy of the United States, during the year one thousand eight hundred and three.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the aforesaid sum shall be paid, first, out of any balance remaining unexpended of former appropriations for the same object; and secondly, out of any monies in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

January 14th, 1803, APPROVED.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LV.

An ACT for the relief of Charles Hyde.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers liquidate and settle the account of Charles Hyde, for his services as judge advocate to the army, from the second day of December, Anno Domini, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, to the fifteenth day of July, Anno Domini, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, both inclusive ; and that he be allowed such pay and emoluments for said services, in addition to his pay in the line, as were, at that time, allowed by law to officers acting in that capacity.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

January 14th, 1803, APPROVED.

TH : JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LVI.

An ACT for the relief of Henry Messonnier.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be paid to Henry Messonnier, from any money in the Treasury, not heretofore appropriated by law, the sum of six hundred and fifty-five

dollars, and ninety cents, being the amount of duties paid by him on fourteen hogsheads of Coffee imported in the ship Pacareau, Captain Latour, and entered at the port of Baltimore, on the eighteenth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, which sum had also been paid on the same fourteen hogsheads of Coffee, by Champaign and Deyme.

NATH^L. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,

*Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.*

February 10th, 1803, APPROVED.

TH : JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LVII.

An ACT authorising the sale of a piece of land, parcel of the Navy Yard belonging to the United States, in Charlestown, in the state of Massachusetts, to the proprietors of the Salem turnpike road and Chelsea bridge corporation.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby is authorised and empowered, by indenture of bargain and sale, in common form, to convey, in fee simple, to the proprietors of the Salem turnpike and Chelsea bridge corporation, by their proper name of incorporation, a certain piece of land, lying on the Western corner, and being parcel of the Navy-yard belonging

Secretary of the Navy authorised to convey a piece of land to the Salem bridge corporation.

to the United States, in Charlestown, in the state of Massachusetts, containing fifteen square perches, or thereabouts, or so much thereof as is required to enable the said proprietors to lay out and make a turnpike road from Salem to Charlestown bridge, near Boston, according to the plan exhibited to Congress by the said proprietors.

A valuation to be ascertained by disinterested persons and paid.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said Secretary, prior to the making the said conveyance, to cause the said piece of land to be valued by disinterested men, to be appointed in such manner as he shall agree with the said proprietors; the amount of which said valuation, being paid to the use of the United States, it shall then, and not before, be lawful for the said Secretary to make the aforesaid conveyance.*

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,

Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

February 10th, 1803, APPROVED.

TH. JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LVIII.

An ACT to provide for the granting of Clearances to Ships or Vessels owned by citizens of the United States, lying in the river Mississippi, south of the southern boundary of the United States, and therein to amend an act, intituled "An act to regulate the collection of Duties on Imports and Tonnage," and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That when-

over articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, shall be intended to be exported from any of the ports of the United States within the Mississippi, by the way of New-Orleans, to any foreign port, the identity of such articles shall be ascertained and certified in the same manner by the proper officers as has been or hereafter may be provided, for the transportation of the same articles to any of the ports of the United States, without the Mississippi.

In what manner goods to be exported from the Mississippi are to be identified.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the collector of the customs for the district of Mississippi, to grant to any ship or vessel owned by citizens of the United States, laden with articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said states, and actually lying in some part of the river Mississippi, south of the southern boundary of the United States, a clearance in the same manner as if such ship or vessel was lying within the said district, which clearance shall be of the form following, to wit :

Certificate to be granted by the collector of the Mississippi district.

“ District of Mississippi, to
Port of Adams,

These are to certify to all whom it doth concern, That _____ master or commander of the _____ burthen _____ tons or thereabouts, mounted with _____ guns (if any) navigated with _____ men built, now lying in the river Mississippi, out of the limits of the United States, and bound for

_____ having on board (here specify the articles if required) being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, or (if no specification be required) being laden with articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, hath here cleared his said vessel according to law :

Given under my hand and seal, at the custom house of Fort Adams, this _____ day of _____ one thousand eight hundred and _____ and in the _____ year of the independence of the United States of America.”

Not to be given till it is ascertained that the goods are of the growth, &c. of the United States.

Certificate to be exhibited to the Consul of the United States.

Provided nevertheless, That such clearance shall not be granted until the identity of the articles laden on board such ship or vessel, as being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, shall be established to the satisfaction of the said collector, either by the exhibition of a certificate to that effect, from the consul, vice-consul, or other authorised agent of the United States, residing at or near New-Orleans on the said river or otherwise: *And provided also,* That before the departure of such ship or vessel for any foreign port or place without the said river, it shall be the duty of the master or commander thereof, to exhibit such clearance to the said consul, vice-consul, or other authorised agent of the United States, who shall certify thereon under his consular seal, if he be satisfied that the state of the cargo at the time of such exhibition correspond therewith, that such is the case; or if the whole or any part thereof shall have been unladen, or otherwise changed, so as not to agree with the tenor of such clearance, he shall accordingly state the same.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the consul, vice-consul, or other authorized agent of the United States, residing at New-Orleans, or at such other place or deposit on the banks of the Mississippi, south of the southern boundary of the United States, as may be assigned by virtue of the treaty of San Lorenzo shall be entitled to receive from the

captains or owners of American vessels, two dollars for each certificate he shall sign, certifying that the articles contained in such certificate, are of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States; and he shall also be authorised to employ a proper person to attend to the landing and loading such articles, whose duty therein, and compensation, shall be the same as those of an inspector of customs in one of the ports of the United States, which compensation shall be considered as a charge against the revenue, and defrayed by the collector for the district of Mississippi, out of the monies received by him on account of the duties on tonnage and merchandise.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,
*Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.*

February 19, 1803.

APPROVED.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LIX.

*An ACT for the relief of the sufferers by fire,
in the town of Portsmouth.*

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all persons who, being indebted to the United States, for duties on merchandise, have given bond therefor, with one or more sureties, payable to the collector for the district of

Sufferers by fire at Portsmouth to have the indulgence of further time for discharging their custom house bonds.

Portsmouth, and who have suffered a loss of property by the late conflagration at that place, shall be, and they hereby are allowed to take up, or have cancelled, all bonds heretofore given for duties as aforesaid, upon giving to the said collector new bonds, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of said collector, for the sums of their former bonds respectively, payable in twelve months from and after the day of payment specified in the bonds to be taken up or cancelled as aforesaid; and the said collector is hereby authorised and directed, to give up or cancel, all such bonds upon the receipt of others as described in this act; which last mentioned bonds shall be proceeded with, in all respects, like other bonds which are taken by collectors for duties due to the United States; Provided however, that nothing in this act contained shall extend to bonds which had fallen due before the twenty sixth day of December last,

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,

*Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.*

February 19, 1803,

APPROVED.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LX.

*An ACT to provide for the due execution of
the laws of the United States, within the
State of Ohio.*

Laws of the
United
States to be
carried into
effect in the
state of Ohio,

WHEREAS, the people of the Eastern division of the Territory North West of the river Ohio, did on the twenty ninth

day of November, one thousand eight hundred and two, form for themselves a constitution and state government, and did give to the said state the name of the "State of Ohio," in pursuance of an act of Congress, entitled "An act to enable the people of the Eastern division of the Territory North West of the river Ohio, to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union on an equal footing with the original states, and for other purposes," whereby the said state has become one of the United States of America; in order therefore to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the said state of Ohio :

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said state of Ohio, as elsewhere within the United States.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the said state shall be one district, and be called the Ohio District; and a district court shall be held therein, to consist of one judge, who shall reside in the said district, and be called a district judge. He shall hold at the seat of government of the said state, three sessions annually, the first to commence on the first Monday in June next, and the two other sessions progressively on the like Monday of every fourth calendar month afterwards, and he shall in all things have and exercise the same jurisdiction and powers which are by law given to the judge of the Kentucky district: He shall appoint a clerk for the said

All the laws of the United States not locally inapplicable to be executed there.

Ohio to be one district.

District court to be held therein, to consist of one judge.

Sessions of the court, where to be held.

Its powers and jurisdiction.

Clerk to be appointed—
His place of residence, fees, &c.

district, who shall reside and keep the records of the court at the place of holding the same, and shall receive for the services performed by him, the same fees to which the clerk of the Kentucky district is entitled for similar services.

Salary of the judge.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed to the judge of the said district court, the annual compensation of one thousand dollars, to commence from the date of his appointment, to be paid quarter yearly at the Treasury of the United States.

District attorney to be appointed.
His compensation.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed in the said district, a person learned in the law, to act as attorney for the United States, who shall, in addition to his stated fees, be paid by the United States, two hundred dollars annually, as a full compensation for all extra services.

Marshal to be appointed.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That a marshal shall be appointed for the said district, who shall perform the same duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees as are prescribed to marshals in other districts, and shall moreover be entitled to the sum of two hundred dollars annually as a compensation for all extra services.

His duties and compensation.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,
*Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.*

February 19, 1803.

APPROVED.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LXI.

An ACT making further provision for the expenses attending the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a sum of two millions of dollars, in addition to the provision heretofore made, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of defraying any extraordinary expenses which may be incurred in the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, to be paid out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, and to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, who shall cause an account of the expenditure thereof to be laid before Congress, as soon as may be.

Further appropriation for foreign intercourse.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States may, if he shall deem it necessary, and he hereby is authorised to borrow the whole, or any part of the said sum, at an interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, reimbursable before the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven: And it shall be lawful for the bank of the United States to lend the whole, or any part of the same.

President authorised to borrow the money.
The terms and time of reimbursement.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That so much as may be necessary of the surplus of the duties on imports and tonnage, beyond the permanent appropriation heretofore charged upon them by law, shall be, and hereby is pledged and appropriated for the payment of the interest, and reimbursement of the principal of all such monies as may be borrowed in

Surplus of duties on imports and tonnage pledged for the payment of interest and reimbursement of principal.

pursuance of this act, according to the terms and conditions on which the loan or loans may be effected.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,
*Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.*

February 26, 1803.

APPROVED.

TH : JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LXII.

An ACT supplementary to the "Act concerning Consuls and Vice-Consuls, and for the further protection of American Seamen."

Masters of vessels to deliver lists to the collectors of the ports whence they go from the U. States of their ship's companies, containing descriptions of their persons, &c. Certified copies to be delivered to the masters: fees to be paid for them. Masters to enter into bonds,

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That before a clearance be granted to any vessel bound on a foreign voyage, the master thereof shall deliver to the collector of the customs, a list, containing the names, places of birth and residence, and a description of the persons who compose his ship's company, to which list the oath or affirmation of the captain shall be annexed, that the said list contains the names of his crew, together with the places of their birth and residence, as far as he can ascertain them, and the said collector, shall deliver him a certified copy thereof, for which the collector shall be entitled to receive the sum of twenty-five cents; and the said master shall moreover enter into bond with sufficient security, in the sum of four hundred dollars, that he shall

exhibit the aforesaid certified copy of the list for what to the first boarding officer, at the first port in conditioned. the United States, at which he shall arrive on his return thereto, and then and there also produce the persons named therein, to the said boarding officer, whose duty it shall be to examine the men with such list, and to report the same to the collector, and it shall be the duty of the collector at the said port of arrival, (where the same is different from the port from which the vessel originally sailed) to transmit a copy of the list so reported to him, to the collector of the port from which said vessel originally sailed; *Provided*, That the said bond shall not be forfeited on account of the said master not producing to the first boarding officer, as aforesaid, any of the persons contained in the said list, who may be discharged in a foreign country with the consent of the consul, vice-consul, commercial agent, or vice-commercial agent there residing, signified in writing, under his hand and official seal, to be produced to the collector with the other persons composing the crew as aforesaid; nor on account of any such person dying or absconding, or being forcibly impressed into other service, of which satisfactory proof shall be then also exhibited to the collector.

Provisions in favor of the captains.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of every master or commander of a ship or vessel, belonging to citizens of the United States who shall sail from any port of the United States, after the first day of May next, on his arrival at a foreign port, to deposit his register, sea-letter, and Mediterranean passport with the consul, vice-consul, commercial agent, or vice-commercial agent, (if Masters of vessels belonging to the U. States arriving in foreign ports to deliver to the consuls, &c. there certain papers.

Penalty for not doing it.

any there be at such port ;) that in case of refusal or neglect of the said master or commander, to deposit the said papers as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay five hundred dollars, to be recovered by the said consul, vice-consul, commercial agent, or vice-commercial agent, in his own name, for the benefit of the United States, in any court of competent jurisdiction; and it shall be the duty of such consul, vice-consul, commercial agent, or vice-commercial agent, on such master or commander producing to him a clearance from the proper officer of the port, where his ship or vessel may be, to deliver to the said master or commander all of his said papers : *Provided*, such master or commander shall have complied with the provisions contained in this act, and those of the act to which this is a supplement.

Acts to be done upon the discharge of American seamen in foreign ports.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a ship or vessel belonging to a citizen of the United States, shall be sold in a foreign country, and her company discharged, or when a seaman or mariner, a citizen of the United States, shall, with his own consent, be discharged in a foreign country; it shall be the duty of the master or commander to produce to the consul, vice-consul, commercial agent, or vice-commercial agent, the list of his ship's company, certified as aforesaid; and to pay to such consul, vice-consul, commercial agent, or vice-commercial agent, for every seaman or mariner so discharged, being designated on such list as a citizen of the United States, three months pay, over and above the wages which may then be due to such mariner or seaman, two-thirds thereof to be paid by such consul, or commercial agent, to each seaman or mariner

so discharged, upon his engagement on board of any vessel to return to the United States, and the other remaining third to be retained for the purpose of creating a fund for the payment of the passages of seamen or mariners, citizens of the United States, who may be desirous of returning to the United States, and for the maintenance of American seamen who may be destitute, and may be in such foreign port, and the several sums retained for such fund shall be accounted for with the treasury every six months by the persons receiving the same.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the consuls, vice-consuls, commercial agents, vice-commercial agents of the United States, from time to time to provide for the mariners and seamen of the United States, who may be found destitute within their districts respectively, sufficient subsistence and passages to some port in the United States, in the most reasonable manner, at the expense of the United States, subject to such instructions as the Secretary of State shall give; and that all masters and commanders of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, and bound to some port of the same, are hereby required and enjoined to take such mariners or seamen on board of their ships or vessels, at the request of the said consuls, vice-consuls, commercial agents or vice-commercial agents respectively, and to transport them to the port in the United States to which such ships or vessels may be bound, on such terms not exceeding ten dollars for each person, as may be agreed between the said master and consul, or commercial agent. And the said mariners or seamen

Consuls, &c. to provide for destitute seamen, &c. subsistence and passages to the U. States, subject to the instructions of the Secretary of State. Commanders of vessels required to take such on board if not more than two to every hundred tons.

On terms not exceeding ten dollars each.

Seamen, &c. shall, if able, be bound to do duty on board such ships or vessels according to their several abilities; *Provided*, That no master or captain of any ship or vessel shall be obliged to take a greater number than two men to every one hundred tons burthen of the said ship or vessel, on any one voyage; and if any such captain or master shall refuse the same on the request or order of the consul, vice-consul, commercial agent or vice-commercial agent, such captain or master shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each mariner or seaman so refused, to be recovered for the benefit of the United States in any court of competent jurisdiction. And the certificate of any such consul or commercial agent, given under his hand and official seal, shall be *prima facie* evidence of such refusal in any court of law having jurisdiction for the recovery of the penalty aforesaid.

Penalty on the refusal of the captain or master.

Seventh and eighth sections of the act concerning consuls and vice-consuls repealed. Secretary of State to reimburse the consuls, &c. Consuls &c. may receive 50 cents for a certificate of discharge and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on paying and receiving the wages of discharged seamen in foreign ports.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the seventh and eighth section of the act, intitled, " An act concerning consuls and vice-consuls," be and the same are hereby repealed; and that the Secretary of State be authorised to reimburse the consuls, vice-consuls, commercial agents or vice-commercial agents, such reasonable sums as they may heretofore have advanced for the relief of seamen, though the same should exceed the rate of twelve cents a man per diem.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for every consul, vice-consul, commercial agent and vice-commercial agent of the United States, to take and receive for every certificate of discharge of any seaman or mariner in a foreign port fifty cents; and for commission on paying and receiving the amount of wages payable on the

discharge of seamen in foreign ports, two and a half per centum.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That if any consul, vice-consul, commercial agent, or vice-commercial agent, shall falsely and knowingly certify, that property belonging to foreigners is property belonging to citizens of the United States, he shall on conviction thereof, in any court of competent jurisdiction, forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three years.

Consuls, &c. giving false certificates subject to fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That if any consul, vice-consul, commercial agent or vice-commercial agent, shall grant a passport or other paper certifying that any alien, knowing him or her to be such, is a citizen of the United States, he shall on conviction thereof, in any court of competent jurisdiction, forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

If for false passports, &c. subject to fines.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That all powers of attorney executed after the thirtieth day of June next in a foreign country for the transfer of any stock of the United States, or for the receipt of interest thereon, shall be verified by the certificate and seal of a consul, vice-consul, commercial agent or vice-commercial agent, if any there be at the place where the same shall be executed, for which the person giving the certificate shall receive fifty cents.

Powers of attorney, &c. executed in foreign countries to be verified by consuls, &c. who may receive fifty cents on each.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

February 28th, 1803. APPROVED.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LXIII.

An ACT to prevent the importation of certain persons into certain states, where, by the laws thereof, their admission is prohibited.

Prohibited
importation
of persons
of colour
subject to a
fine of one
thousand
dollars for
each.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of April next, no master or captain of any ship or vessel, or any other person, shall import or bring, or cause to be imported or brought, any negro, mulatto, or other person of color, not being a native, a citizen, or registered seaman of the United States, or seamen natives of countries beyond the Cape of Good-Hope, into any port or place of the United States, which port or place shall be situated in any state which by law has prohibited or shall prohibit the admission or importation of such negro, mulatto, or other person of color, and if any captain or master aforesaid, or any other person, shall import or bring, or cause to be imported or brought into any of the ports or places aforesaid, any of the persons whose admission or importation is prohibited, as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars for each and every negro, mulatto, or other person of color aforesaid, brought or imported as aforesaid, to be sued for and recovered by action of debt, in any court of the United States; one half thereof to the use of the United States, the other half to any person or persons prosecuting for the penalty; and in any action

instituted for the recovery of the penalty aforesaid, the person or persons sued may be held to special bail; *Provided always*, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to prohibit the admission of Indians.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no ship or vessel arriving in any of the said ports or places of the United States, and having on board any negro, mulatto, or other person of color, not being a native, a citizen, or registered seaman of the United States, or seamen natives of countries beyond the Cape of Good-Hope as aforesaid, shall be admitted to an entry. And if any such negro, mulatto, or other person of color, shall be landed from on board any ship or vessel, in any of the ports or places aforesaid, or on the coast of any state prohibiting the admission of importation, as aforesaid, the said ship or vessel, together with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, shall be forfeited to the United States, and one half of the nett proceeds of the sales on such forfeiture shall inure and be paid over to such person or persons on whose information the seizure on such forfeiture shall be made.

No vessel containing prohibited persons of color admitted to an entry.

Vessel, &c. to be forfeited if any prohibited person of color be landed therefrom.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the collectors and other officers of the customs, and all other officers of the revenue of the United States, in the several ports or places situated as aforesaid, to notice and be governed by the provisions of the laws now existing, of the several states prohibiting the admission or importation of any negro, mulatto, or other person of color, as aforesaid. And they are hereby enjoined vigilantly to carry into effect the said laws of

Collectors and other officers to be governed by the laws of the states prohibiting persons of color.

said states, conformably to the provisions of this act; any law of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding.

NATH^L. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,
*Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.*

February 28, 1803.

APPROVED.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LXIV.

An ACT to provide an additional armament for the protection of the seamen and commerce of the United States.

President authorised to put into service four vessels of sixteen guns each.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorised and empowered to cause to be built, or to be purchased (if the exigencies of the service shall require it) four vessels of war, to carry not exceeding sixteen guns each; to be armed, manned and fitted out for the protection of the seamen and commerce of the United States in the Mediterranean and adjacent seas, and for other purposes, as the public service may require.

Appropriation for the above.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of ninety-six thousand dollars be, and hereby is, appropriated for the purpose aforesaid, out of any monies in the treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated.

President authorised

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised and empowered to cause

to be built, a number not exceeding fifteen gun boats, to be armed, manned and fitted out, and employed for such purposes as in his opinion the public service may require; and that a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars be, and hereby is appropriated for this purpose out of any monies in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

to put into service fifteen gun boats. Appropriation for the above.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,
*Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.*

February 28, 1803.

APPROVED.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LXV.

*An ACT for extending the external commerce
of the United States.*

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of extending the external commerce of the United States, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,
*Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.*

February 28, 1803.

APPROVED.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LXVI.

An ACT in addition to an act, intituled " An act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States."

Two teachers of music added to the artillerists.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be added to the regiment of artillerists, two teachers of music, whose pay, rations and cloathing shall be the same as is by law allowed to the teachers of music in the regiments of infantry in the service of the United States.

A teacher of the French language, and a teacher of drawing appointed to the corps of engineers.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to appoint one teacher of the French language, and one teacher of drawing, to be attached to the corps of engineers, whose compensation shall not exceed the pay and emolument of a captain in the line of the army.

Authority to enlist one artificer and eighteen men.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the commanding officer of the corps of engineers, be authorised to enlist for a term, not less than three years, one artificer, and eighteen men, to aid in making practical experiments and for other purposes;—to receive the same pay, rations and cloathing as are allowed to the artificers and privates, in the army of the United States; and the same bounty when enlisted for five years; and to be subject to the rules and articles of war.

Clerk hire to certain officers of the army.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to allow to the paymaster of the army, the adjutant and inspector of the army, and the military agent at Philadelphia, such sums, not exceeding in the whole three

thousand dollars, for clerk hire, as their respective duties may, in his opinion, reasonably require.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,
*Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.*

February 28, 1803.

APPROVED.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LXVII.

An ACT for continuing in force a law, entitled "An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian Tribes."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a law passed on the eighteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, intituled "An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes," and which law was revived and continued by another, passed on the thirtieth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and two, shall be, and the same is hereby farther continued for the term of two years, from the fourth day of March next, and from thence until the end of the next session of Congress.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,
*Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.*

February 28, 1803.

APPROVED.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LXVIII.

An ACT in addition to an act intituled, " An act more effectually to provide for the National defence, by establishing an uniform Militia throughout the United States.

Adjutant general of the militia to make returns to the President annually.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the adjutant general of the militia in each state, to make return of the militia of the state to which he belongs, with their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, agreeably to the directions of the act, to which this is an addition, to the President of the United States annually, on or before the first Monday in January in each year: and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, from time to time, to give such directions to the adjutant generals of the militia, as shall, in his opinion, be necessary to produce an uniformity in the said returns, and he shall lay an abstract of the same before Congress, on or before the first Monday of February, annually.

Citizens enrolled in the militia to be constantly provided with arms, &c.

Sec. 2. *And be, it further enacted,* That every citizen duly enrolled in the militia, shall be constantly provided with arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, agreeably to the direction of the said act, from and after he shall be duly notified of his enrolment; and any notice or warning to the citizens so enrolled, to attend a company, battalion, or regimental muster, or training, which shall be according to the laws of the state in which it is given for that purpose, shall be deemed a legal notice of his enrolment.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted, That in* Additional
addition to the officers provided for by the said act, there shall be, to the militia of each officers to
state one quarter master general, to each bri- the militia.
gade one quarter master of brigade, and to each
regiment one chaplain.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
A. BURR,
Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

March 2, 1803.

APPROVED.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LXIX.

An ACT supplementary to the act intituled
“ An act providing passports for the ships
and vessels of the United States.”

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Unregister-
Representatives of the United States of ed vessels
America, in Congress assembled, That every sailing with
unregistered ship or vessel owned by a citizen sea lettersto
or citizens of the United States, and sailing be furnished
with a sea-letter, going to any foreign coun- with pass-
try; shall, before she departs from the United ports on
States; at the request of the master, be furnish- paying ten
ed by the collector of the district where such dollars.
vessel may be, with a passport of the form pre-
scribed and established by the act to which
this is a supplement, for which the master
shall pay to the collector ten dollars, and be
subject to the rules and conditions prescribed
in the said act, for ships and vessels of the
United States.

Unregistered vessels sailing to foreign countries to pay the same on clearing as vessels of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be paid on every such unregistered ship or vessel, sailing or trading to any foreign country, other than some port or place in America, for each and every voyage, the same sum at the time of clearing outwards, to be received and accounted for in the same manner as is by said act required in cases of ships and vessels of the United States.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

March 2, 1803.

APPROVED.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LXX.

An ACT making an appropriation for the support of the Navy of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and three.

Specific appropriations for the navy of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for defraying the expenses of the Navy of the United States, during the year one thousand eight hundred and three, and for making good deficiencies for the same, in the year one thousand eight hundred and two, the following sums, including therein the sum of one hundred thousand dollars already appropriated by the "act making a partial appropriation for the naval service during the year one thousand eight hundred and three," be, and they here-

by are respectively appropriated, that is to say; **Specific appropriations for the navy of the United States.**
For the pay and subsistence of the officers, and the pay of the seamen, two hundred and eighty-three thousand nine hundred and ninety-three dollars :

For provisions, one hundred and fifty-seven thousand three hundred and sixty dollars and twenty cents :

For medicines, instruments, hospital stores, and all expenses on account of the sick, seven thousand seven hundred dollars :

For the purchase of ordnance and other military stores, fifteen thousand dollars :

For the repairs of vessels, store rent, and other contingent expenses, one hundred and eighty-two thousand dollars :

For completing the contracts made for the timber, ordnance, and other materials for the seventy-four gun ships, including their transportation, &c. one hundred and fourteen thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars :

For the expense of erection of sheds and navy yards, including docks and other improvements, the pay of superintendants, store keepers, clerks and labourers, forty-eight thousand seven hundred and forty-one dollars and thirty-seven cents :

For the pay and subsistence of the marine corps, including provisions for those on shore, and forage for the staff, sixty-four thousand and ninety-five dollars and sixty cents :

For clothing and military stores for the same, sixteen thousand two hundred and twenty-three dollars and eighty-three cents.

For medicines, medical services, hospital stores, and all expenses on account of the sick of the marine corps, one thousand dollars :

Specific appropriations for the navy of the United States.

For quarter master's and barrack master's stores, officers' travelling expenses, armourers' and carpenters' bills, and other contingent expenses, nine thousand four hundred and sixty-one dollars.

To make good deficiencies in the appropriations for the navy of the United States, in the year one thousand eight hundred and two, that is to say :

For pay and subsistence of the officers, the pay of the seamen, provisions, repairs and expenses incurred in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, and which have been paid out of an appropriation made in the year one thousand eight hundred and two, including a deficiency for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and two, one hundred and sixty-eight thousand four hundred and thirty-nine dollars and eighty-one cents.

For salaries of superintendants of navy yards, store keepers, and clerks, store rent, hire of laborers, &c. on account of expenses incurred in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, including a deficiency for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and two, eight hundred and seventy-five dollars and sixty-eight cents.

For navy yards, docks and wharves, eleven thousand five hundred and thirty-five dollars and twenty-eight cents.

For medicines, medical services, and hospital stores for the marine corps, on account of expenses incurred in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, including a deficiency for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and two, five hundred and ninety-six dollars and thirty-nine cents.

For marine barracks, on account of expenses incurred in the year one thousand eight

hundred and one, four hundred and one dollars and ninety-three cents.

For the payment of a balance due the estate of John Habersham, late collector at Savannah, for naval materials ascertained at the treasury, for sundry payments made by him to John H. Morel, on the same account, including a commission on the said payments at one per cent. sixteen thousand nine hundred and forty-eight dollars and thirty seven cents.

Payment to the estate of John Habersham for naval materials.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the several sums of money herein specifically appropriated and amounting together to the sum of one million and ninety-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven dollars and forty-six cents, shall be paid first out of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars already appropriated for the naval service during the year one thousand eight hundred and three, and secondly out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Whence the appropriations are to be drawn.

NATH^l. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

March 2, 1803.

APPROVED.

TH : JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LXXI.

An ACT in addition to the act, intituled " An act concerning the registering and recording of ships and vessels of the United States," and to the act, intituled " An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of

Penalty on forging sea-letters, passports, &c. or using such.

Officers disqualified thereby.

Comptroller of the treasury to cause blank certificates of registry to be provided with secret marks.

Which are to be exchanged [gratis] for old certificates of registry after the 31st December eighteen hundred and three.

America, in Congress assembled, That if any person shall knowingly make, utter, or publish any false sea letter, Mediterranean passport, or certificate of registry, or shall knowingly avail himself of any such Mediterranean passport, sea letter, or certificate of registry, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, to be recovered by action of debt, in the name of the United States, in any court of competent jurisdiction; and if an officer of the United States, he shall for ever thereafter be rendered incapable of holding any office of trust or profit, under the authority of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the comptroller of the Treasury, to cause to be provided, blank certificates of registry, with such water and other secret marks as he may direct, which marks shall be made known only to the collectors and their deputies, and to the consuls or commercial agents of the United States; and from and after the thirty-first day of December next, no certificate of registry shall be issued, except such as shall have been provided and marked as aforesaid; and the ships or vessels of the United States, which shall have been duly registered as such, shall be entitled to new certificates of registry (gratis) in exchange for their old certificates of registry: And it shall be the duty of the respective collectors, on the departure of any such ship or vessel, after the said thirty-first day of December, from the district to which such ship or vessel shall belong, to issue a new certificate accordingly, and to retain and deface the former certificate.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted, That* when any ship or vessel, which has been, or which shall be registered pursuant to any law of the United States, shall whilst such ship or vessel is without the limits of the United States, be sold or transferred in whole or in part to a citizen or citizens of the United States, such ship or vessel on her first arrival in the United States thereafter, shall be entitled to all the privileges and benefits of a ship or vessel of the United States: *Provided,* That all the requisites of law, in order to the registry of ships or vessels, shall be complied with, and a new certificate of registry obtained for such ship or vessel, within three days from the time at which the master or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, is required to make his final report upon her first arrival afterwards as aforesaid, agreeably to the thirtieth section of the act, passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, entitled, "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage." And it shall be lawful to pay to the collector of the district within which such ship or vessel may arrive as aforesaid, the duties imposed by law on the tonnage of such ship or vessel, at any time within three days from the time at which the master or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, is required to make his final report as aforesaid, any thing to the contrary in any former law notwithstanding: *Provided always,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal, or in any wise change the provisions, restrictions or limitations of any former act or acts, excepting so far as

A duly registered vessel sold out of the United States to a citizen, to have the benefit of a vessel of the U. S. under certain provisions.

the same shall be repugnant to the provisions of this act.

Power of the sec'y of the treasury to remove disabilities, extended.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the power vested in the secretary of the treasury, to remove disabilities incurred under the act to which this is a supplement, and under the act, entitled, "An act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels, to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and for regulating the same," shall extend to the remission of any foreign duties, which shall have been or shall be incurred by reason of such disabilities.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

March 2, 1803.

APPROVED.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LXXII.

An ACT, making appropriations for the support of government, for the year one thousand eight hundred and three.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the expenditure of the civil list in the

Specific appropriations

present year, including the contingent expenses of the several departments and officers ; for the compensation of the several loan officers and their clerks, and for books and stationery for the same ; for the payment of annuities and grants ; for the support of the mint establishment ; for the expenses of intercourse with foreign nations ; for the support of light houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers ; and for satisfying certain miscellaneous claims, the following sums be, and hereby are appropriated ; that is to say :

Specific appropriations.

For compensations granted by law to the members of the senate and house of representatives, their officers and attendants, estimating for sixty two days continuance in the present session, and for twenty-seven days in the first session of the eighth Congress, one hundred and twenty-five thousand three hundred and forty-eight dollars :

For the expense of fire wood, stationery, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the two houses of Congress, nineteen thousand dollars :

For the compensation to the President and Vice-President of the United States, thirty thousand dollars :

For compensation to the secretary of state, clerks, and persons employed in that department, eleven thousand three hundred and sixty dollars :

For the incidental and contingent expenses in the said department, twelve thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars :

For compensation to the secretary of the treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, eleven thousand two hundred and forty-nine dollars, and eighty one cents :

**Specific
appropriations.**

For expenses of translating foreign languages, allowance to the person employed in receiving and transmitting passports and sea-letters, stationery and printing, eight hundred dollars :

For compensation to the comptroller of the treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, twelve thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven dollars and eight cents :

For expense of stationery and printing in the comptroller's office, eight hundred dollars :

For compensation to the auditor of the treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, twelve thousand two hundred and twenty dollars and ninety-three cents :

For expense of stationery and printing in the office of the auditor, five hundred dollars :

For compensation to the treasurer, clerks and persons employed in his office, six thousand two hundred and twenty-seven dollars and forty-five cents :

For expense of stationery and printing in the treasurer's office, three hundred dollars :

For compensation to the commissioner of the revenue, clerks and persons employed in his office, six thousand two hundred and fifty-three dollars and six cents :

For the expense of stationery and printing in the office of the commissioner of the revenue, four hundred dollars :

For compensation to the register of the treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, sixteen thousand and fifty-two dollars :

For expense of stationery and printing, (including books for the public stocks, and for the arrangement of the marine papers) in

the register's office, two thousand eight hundred dollars :

Specific
appropriations.

For compensation to the secretary of the commissioners of the sinking fund, two hundred and fifty dollars :

For compensation of clerks employed for the purpose of making drafts of the several surveys of lands in the territory of the United States north west of the river Ohio, and in keeping the books of the treasury in relation to the sales of lands at the several loan offices, two thousand dollars :

For fuel, and other contingent expenses of the treasury department, four thousand dollars :

For defraying the expense incident to the stating and printing the public accounts for the year one thousand eight hundred and three, one thousand two hundred dollars :

For the purchase of books, maps and charts for the use of the treasury department, four hundred dollars :

For compensation to a superintendant employed to secure the buildings and records in the treasury department, during the present year, including the expense of two watchmen, and for the repair of fire engines, buckets, &c. one thousand four hundred dollars :

For compensation to the secretary of war, clerks and persons employed in his office, eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars :

For expenses of fuel, stationery, printing, and other contingent expenses in the office of the secretary of war, one thousand dollars :

For compensation to the accountant of the war department, clerks and persons employed

**Specific
appropriations.**

in his office, ten thousand nine hundred and ten dollars :

For contingent expenses in the office of the accountant of the war department, one thousand dollars :

For compensation of clerks employed in the paymaster's office, one thousand eight hundred dollars :

For fuel in the said office, ninety dollars :

For compensation to the purveyor of public supplies, clerks and persons employed in his office, including a sum of seven hundred dollars, for compensations to his clerks; in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and for expense of stationery and fuel in the said office, three thousand eight hundred dollars :

For compensation to the secretary of the navy, clerks and persons employed in his office, including a compensation of five hundred and sixty-one dollars and fourteen cents to the clerk of the navy pension fund for the years one thousand eight hundred, one thousand eight hundred and one, and one thousand eight hundred and two, nine thousand six hundred and seventy-one dollars and fourteen cents :

For expense of fuel, stationery, printing, and other contingent expenses in the office of the secretary of the navy, two thousand seven hundred dollars :

For compensation to the accountant of the navy, clerks and persons employed in his office, including the sum of one thousand one hundred dollars, for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the second of March, one thousand

seven hundred and ninety-nine, ten thousand four hundred dollars :

Specific
appropriations.

For contingent expences in the office of the accountant of the navy, seven hundred and fifty dollars :

For compensation to the post-master general, assistant post-master general, clerks and persons employed in the post-master general's office, including a deficiency of three hundred and forty-five dollars in the last year's appropriation, and a sum of three thousand seven hundred and ninety-five dollars for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars :

For expenses of fuel, candles, rent of a house for the messenger, stationery, chests, &c. exclusive of expenses of prosecution, portmanteaus, mail locks, and other expenses incident to the department at large (these being paid for by the post-master general, out of the funds of the office,) two thousand dollars :

For compensation to the several loan officers, thirteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars :

For compensation to the clerks of the commissioners of loans, and an allowance to certain loan officers, in lieu of clerk hire, and to defray the authorized expenses of the several loan offices, thirteen thousand dollars :

For defraying the expense of clerk hire in the office of the commissioner of loans for the state of Pennsylvania, in consequence of the removal of the offices of the treasury de-

**Specific
appropriations.**

partment, in the year one thousand eight hundred, to the permanent seat of government, two thousand dollars :

For extra expenses occasioned by the removal of the loan office of Pennsylvania to Germantown, during the prevalence of the yellow fever in Philadelphia, in the summer of one thousand eight hundred and two, four hundred and ninety-four dollars :

For extra expenses occasioned by the removal of the office of purveyor of public supplies from Philadelphia, during the prevalence of the yellow fever in the year one thousand eight hundred and two, one hundred and thirteen dollars and fifty cents :

For compensation to the surveyor general and the clerks employed by him, and for expense of stationery and other contingencies of the surveyor general's office, three thousand two hundred dollars :

For completing certain surveys of the lands of the United States, authorized by acts of Congress, including an allowance of five hundred dollars for transcribing plats of surveys near Vincennes, six thousand five hundred and forty-three dollars :

For compensation to the following officers of the mint, ten thousand six hundred dollars, that is to say—

To the director, two thousand dollars :

The treasurer, one thousand two hundred dollars :

The assayer, one thousand five hundred dollars :

The chief coiner, one thousand five hundred dollars :

The melter and refiner, one thousand five hundred dollars :

The engraver, one thousand two hundred dollars : Specific appropriations

One clerk, at seven hundred dollars :

And two, at five hundred dollars each :

For the wages of persons employed at the different branches of melting,, coining, carpenter's, mill-wright's, and smith's work, including the sum of eight hundred dollars per annum, allowed to an assistant coiner and die forger, who also oversees the execution of the iron work, six thousand five hundred dollars :

For repairs of furnaces, cost of rollers and screws, timber, bar iron, lead, steel, pot-ash, and for all other contingencies of the mint, two thousand nine hundred dollars :

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Mississippi territory, five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars :

For expenses of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses in the said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars :

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Indiana territory, five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars :

For expenses of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses in the said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars :

For the discharge of such demands against the United States, on account of the civil department, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in a due course of settlement at the treasury, and which are of a nature according to the usage thereof, to require payment in specie, two thousand dollars :

For additional compensation to the clerks of the several departments of state, treasury,

Specific ap-
propriations

war and navy, and of the general post office, not exceeding for each department, respectively, fifteen per centum, in addition to the sums allowed by the act, intituled, "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks," eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty-five dollars :

For the compensation granted by law to the chief justice, associate judges, and district judges of the United States, including the chief justice and two associate judges of the district of Columbia, and to the attorney general, fifty-two thousand nine hundred dollars :

For the like compensations granted to the several district attorneys of the United States, two thousand eight hundred dollars :

For compensation to the marshals of the districts of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Kentucky, east and west Tennessee, and Ohio, one thousand four hundred dollars :

For defraying the expenses of the supreme, circuit, and district courts of the United States, including the district of Columbia, and of jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, forfeitures and penalties ; and likewise, for defraying the expenses of prosecution for offences against the United States, and for safe keeping of prisoners, including an additional appropriation of three thousand seven hundred and two dollars and sixty-six cents, for completing the goal in the city of Washington, forty-three thousand seven hundred and two dollars and sixty-six cents :

For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late government, nine hundred dollars :

For payment of the annuity granted to the children of the late colonel John Harding, and major Alexander Trueman, by an act of Congress passed the fourteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred, six hundred dollars :

Specific
Propria

For payment of the annual allowance to the invalid pensioners of the United States, from the fifth of March, one thousand eight hundred and three, to the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and four, ninety-three thousand dollars :

For the maintenance and support of light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers, and stakeage of channels, bars and shoals, and for occasional improvement in the construction of lanterns and lamps, and other contingent expenses, fifty thousand nine hundred and seventy dollars and eighty-two cents :

For re-building the light-house on the eastern end of New Castle island, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated for that object, five hundred dollars :

For the erection of the light house on Smith's Point, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated for that object, three hundred and fifty dollars :

For the payment of a balance due on contracts for building the light-house on Cape Hatteras, and beacon on Shell Castle island, and for a compensation to the persons who superintend and inspect the execution of the work, the balance of the former appropriation being carried to the credit of the surplus fund, one thousand dollars :

For the erecting of a light-house on New Point Comfort, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated for that purpose, three thousand five hundred dollars :

Specific
appropriations.

For erecting light houses and placing buoys in the sound between Long Island and the Main, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated for that purpose, one thousand dollars :

For the discharge of such miscellaneous demands against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury, which are of a nature, according to the usage thereof, to require payment in specie, four thousand dollars :

For the expenses of intercourse with foreign nations, seventy-five thousand five hundred and sixty-two dollars :

For the salaries of the commissioners under the seventh article of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, between the United States and Great Britain, including half the compensation of the fifth commissioner, the salary of the assessor to the commissioners, the half of expenses of the board, and the contingent expenses of the commissioners of the United States, twenty five thousand five hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents :

For salaries of the agents of the United States in London and Paris, expenses of prosecuting claims and appeals in the courts of Great Britain, relative to captures of the vessels of the United States, and of defending American causes elsewhere, twenty-nine thousand dollars :

For intercourse between the United States and Algiers, and other Barbary powers, one hundred thousand dollars :

For the relief and protection of distressed American seamen, five thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That Specific ap-
for the purpose of obtaining further cessions propriation.
of land from the Indian tribes, the sum of
ten thousand dollars be, and the same is here-
by appropriated.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the
several appropriations herein before made,
shall be paid and discharged out of the fund
of six hundred thousand dollars, reserved by
the act "making provision for the debt of
the United States," and out of any money
which may be in the treasury, not otherwise
appropriated.

NATH^L. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 2, 1803.

APPROVED.

TH : JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LXXIII.

*An ACT, more effectually to provide for the
organization of the militia of the district of
Columbia.*

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of
America, in Congress assembled, That it
shall and may be lawful for the President
of the United States, whenever an increase
Militia of
Columbia
may be or-
ganized by
the Presi-
dent of the
U. States.

ballot, from one to ten, for the purpose of a regular routine of duty when called into actual service, and to return a roster of each division, and its number or rotation, within fifteen days thereafter, to the commanding officer of his battalion, who shall forthwith transmit the same to the commanding officer of the regiment or legion, who shall direct the same to be recorded by the clerk of the court of enquiry. The same regulations shall be observed by every commanding officer of a company, battalion, and legion or regiment, on the subsequent enrolment of any person therein, unless such person shall produce a certificate of his having been before drawn for the above purpose, in which case he shall be enrolled accordingly; and any militia man removing out of the bounds of one company into another, shall apply to the commanding officer of the company to which he did belong, who shall give him a discharge, certifying the class wherein he was arranged, and whether he had performed his tour of duty or not, and also the time and date of such service, which certificate the said militia man shall produce to the captain or commanding officer of the company into whose bounds he shall so have removed, within ten days after his settlement, and such officer is hereby required to enrol him in the numerical class specified therein, and every militia man so removing, and failing to produce such certificate, shall be arranged and enrolled in the class destined to perform the next tour of duty; and if any captain or commanding officer of a company shall refuse to grant such certificate upon application to him made for that purpose, he shall for such refusal, incur a penalty of thirty dollars to

Removal of militia-men how to be notified.

Certificates of service provided.

Penalty on refusal of certificate.

be assessed and applied as other fines imposed by this act.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That each and every officer appointed, or who may hereafter be appointed, and commissioned, in manner aforesaid, shall, previous to entering on the execution of his office, take the following oath, (to be administered by a justice of the peace, or the court of the county in which such officer resides) to wit: " I do swear that I will support the constitution of the United States, and faithfully discharge the duties of _____ in the _____ of the militia of the district of Columbia, to the best of my skill and judgment; so help me God." If the said oath be administered by a justice of the peace, it shall be his duty to certify the same to the court of his respective county, there to be entered of record by the clerk.

Officers shall be sworn into office.

Oath.

Oath how certified.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the commanding officers of companies shall enrol every able bodied white male, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, (except such as are exempt from military duty by the laws of the United States) resident within his district; and that in all cases of doubt, respecting the age of any person enrolled or intended to be enrolled in any company, the party questioned shall prove his age to the satisfaction of the legionary court of enquiry, within whose bounds he may reside; and it shall at all times hereafter be the duty of every such captain or commanding officer of a company, to enrol every such white male, as aforesaid, and all those who shall, from time to time, arrive at the age of eighteen years, or being of the age of eigh-

Who shall be enrolled in the militia.

teen years, and under the age of forty-five years, (except as before excepted,) shall come to reside within his bounds, and shall, without delay, notify such person of the said enrolment, by a proper non-commissioned officer, by whom such notice may be proved.

Mode of proceeding against delinquents.

Genl. courts-martial how constituted for superior officers.

Field officers and staff.

Their powers.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States, upon complaint for misconduct, lodged with the department of war, in writing, by any one or more commissioned officers, may at his discretion cause to be arrested, any major general or brigadier general, and order a court martial to be composed of all the other general officers, field officers, and captains, or so many of them (having regard to seniority) as shall amount to thirteen, in the militia of the territory ; which court martial shall proceed in the same way, and under the same restrictions, as is hereafter provided for the trial of field officers. And any major general or brigadier general, for misconduct within their own knowledge, or upon complaint lodged in writing, by any commissioned officer, shall have power to arrest any lieutenant colonel commandant, aid-de-camp, brigade inspector, and major, or any other inferior officer ; and the commanding officer of the division or brigade, shall order a court martial, for the trial of such lieutenant colonel commandant, aid-de-camp, brigade inspector, to be composed of one brigadier general, and as many lieutenant colonel commandants, majors, and captains, as shall make up a number not less than thirteen ; and such courts martial shall proceed to hear and determine on all offences under this act, and may censure or cashier such officer ; which sentence shall

be final, when approved by the President of the United States. And any brigadier general, lieutenant colonel commandant, or major, for misconduct in any captain or subaltern, within his own knowledge, or upon complaint lodged in writing, by any commissioned officer, may arrest such captain or subaltern; and the brigadier or commanding officer of the brigade, shall order a brigade court martial, for the trial of such captain or subaltern, to be composed of one or more field officers, and a sufficient number of captains and subalterns, to make up a number not less than thirteen; and such courts martial shall proceed to hear and determine on all offences under this act, and may censure or cashier any officer so tried; which sentence shall be final, when approved by the President of the United States. And for obtaining the necessary evidences for the trials aforesaid, the President of the United States, or the presiding officer of the court martial, (as the case may be) shall issue his summonses; and every person so summoned, failing to attend and to give evidence, shall be subject to, and may be tried by a court martial; and if an officer, may at the discretion of a court martial, be cashiered, or fined, not exceeding six months pay, as by law allowed; and if a non-commissioned officer, or soldier, or a person not enrolled, to be reported to the court of enquiry of the regiment, or legion, to which he shall belong, or within whose bounds he shall reside, to be then subject to such fines and penalties as they may think proper to inflict, not exceeding forty dollars.

Captains and subalterns.

Brigade court martial.

Evidence how to be obtained.

Penalties.

Courts of enquiry.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted.* That there shall be battalion courts of enquiry, to be appointed by the commanding officer of the battalion, for the assessment of fines incurred under this act, in such battalion; and such courts of enquiry shall be held in the months of May, August, and November, in each year, at some convenient place within the county, to consist of the commanding officer, of the battalion, and the commanding officers of companies, which shall belong, or to be attached to such battalion, or a majority of them, who shall take the following oath, to be administered by the presiding officer, and afterwards by any other officer of the court, to him: "I

When and how held.

Oath of members.

will truly and faithfully enquire into all delinquencies which appear on the returns, to be laid before me, and will assess the fines thereon, as shall seem just, without favor, partiality, or affection; so help me God;" the presiding officer shall then lay before the said court, all the delinquencies, as directed by law, whereupon, they shall proceed to hear and determine. And there shall, moreover, be legionary courts of enquiry, for the assessment of fines incurred by the officers of the legion, and for other duties, required by this act, such courts of enquiry shall be held by the appointment of the commanding officer of the legion, in not less than ten, and not more than twenty days, after the battalion courts of enquiry, in every year; and moreover, one legionary court extraordinary, shall be, in like manner appointed, and held, during the month of March, in the present year, for the purpose of appointing the company musters of the year, and for

Legionary courts of enquiry.

Extraordinary enquiry court.

appointing a clerk, provost marshal, and collector, as hereinafter directed, and for other duties, by this act prescribed ; the said legionary courts of enquiry to consist of the commanding officers of the legion, battalions, and companies, or a majority of them, who shall take an oath, in manner and form, as prescribed above ; the commanding officer of the legion, shall then lay before the said court, all delinquencies, directed by law, whereupon they shall proceed to hear and determine. It shall be the duty of the presiding officer, of every such court of enquiry, to return to the next legionary court of enquiry, all delinquent officers, failing to attend the preceding court, to be proceeded against according to law. The legionary court of enquiry, may for good cause shewn, remit any fine imposed by the battalion court, last preceding ; the said court may also exempt any militia man from duty, on account of bodily infirmity, and may again direct such person to be enrolled, when able to do duty.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the respective legionary courts of enquiry, shall annually appoint by ballot, a clerk, and provost marshal, who shall attend the courts herein before directed to be held ; the clerk shall keep a fair record of the proceedings of such courts, as also of the roster returned by the several captains or commanding officers of companies, for regular routine of duty, and shall make out for the collector, a fair list of all the fines assessed by the legionary and battalion courts, and one other list which shall be retained by the clerk, on which list the collector's receipts shall be taken : the said lists shall be made out and delivered to the col-

Duties of courts of enquiry.

May remit fines and exempt from duty.

Clerk and provost marshal, shall be appointed by ballot.

List of fines to be kept and by whom.

lector in fifteen days after each legionary court of enquiry, and shall perform all other duties required by this act, and together with the provost marshal, shall receive such allowance, to be paid out of the fines, as the legionary court shall think reasonable.

Fines incurred heretofore, how disposed of.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That all fines incurred under the act of Congress, passed at their last session, empowering the President to organize the militia of the district of Columbia, and not then returned to the officers thereby authorized to collect the same, shall be returned to the first legionary court of enquiry which shall be held in the respective counties, to be by them proceeded with as in the case of fines by this act assessed.

Musters, and at what periods.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be a muster of each troop of cavalry and company of militia, comprehending the companies made up by voluntary enrolment, once in every month, except the months of January, February, March, May, October, and December, in each year, to be appointed by the respective legionary courts of enquiry, at such places as may be deemed most convenient within the county, and that the time and place for the musters aforesaid, shall be fixed by the first legionary court of enquiry, which is held next after the passing of this act, subject to such changes as future legionary courts of enquiry may think proper; and there shall be a muster for exercise and inspection of each battalion, in the month of May, in every year, to be appointed by the commanding officer of the brigade, to which such battalions respectively belong, at such places as he may

Muster of inspection in May.

think proper within the county. There shall be also a muster of each legion in the month of October, in each year, to be appointed by the commanding officer of the brigade, to which such legion belongs, at such place as he may think most convenient within the legionary district; which said company, battalion, and legionary musters, shall continue one day, and no longer; the time and place of such legionary, company, and battalion musters, shall be notified to the commanding officers of legions, thirty days previous thereto; the commanding officers of legions shall give notice to the commanding officers of battalions, of such brigade, legionary, companies, and battalion musters, at least twenty days; the commanding officers of battalions, to the commanding officers of companies, at least fifteen days; and the commanding officers of companies to their sergeants, at least ten days; and the sergeants to each person in his company, at least three days before such musters, respectively; the notices to be given by the commanding officers of brigades, legions, battalions, and companies shall be in writing, delivered to each person to be notified, or left at his usual place of abode, and every sergent failing to give notice, agreeably to the orders of the commanding officer of his company, to each person therein, shall forfeit and pay for each and every offence, five dollars, to be assessed and recovered as other fines imposed by this act, nevertheless all notices publicly given by the commanding officers of companies, at their respective musters of any subsequent muster, shall be held and deemed as legal notice, as to all persons present at such mus-

Legionary muster in October.

Muster to continue one day only.

Notice how given, and when,

Notices in writing to commanding officers.

Penalty on omitting to give notice.

Appearance
at muster.

Forms to be
observed in
returns.

Returns to be
certified.

ters. Every officer and soldier shall appear at his respective muster field, on the day appointed, by ten o'clock in the forenoon, armed and equipped. At every muster, the commanding officer of the company shall cause his roll to be called, and shall examine every person belonging thereto, and note down all delinquencies accruing therein, and shall personally inspect the arms, ammunition, and accoutrements, of all under his command, and make accurate returns of the whole thereof, to the commanding officer of his battalion, in five days thereafter; and moreover, it shall be the duty of the commanding officers of companies, to have their companies respectively prepared, at the battalion musters, for inspection, by means of returns, the forms of which, to be furnished them by the brigade inspector, through the commanding officers of the legion and battalion, to which they respectively belong, which returns shall be filed, ready to be delivered to the inspector, as he shall commence the inspection of each company. And the commanding officers of legions and battalions, shall at their respective legionary and battalion musters, (as the case may be) take notice of all delinquent officers, and shall lay the same, together with returns of delinquencies, from the commanding officers of companies, before the courts of enquiry, appointed under this act to take cognizance of, and determine on them: and to each of the said returns, shall be annexed the following certificate, to wit; "I do certify, that the returns hereunto annexed, contain all the delinquencies which have occurred since my last return, having duly examined the same."

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That every commanding officer of a company shall, within five days after every battalion and legionary muster, make up and report to the commanding officer of his battalion, a return of his company, in such manner and form as shall be furnished by the adjutant, from time to time; it shall be the duty of commanding officers of battalions, to make like returns to the commanding officers of legions, within five days thereafter, who shall cause the adjutant of his legion to make legionary returns to the brigade inspector, within ten days thereafter.

Returns of companies how and when made.

Returns of legions.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That each captain or commanding officer of a company, shall appoint to his company, four sergeants, four corporals, a drummer, and fifer, to be approved of by the commanding officer of his battalion: the appointment of such non-commissioned officers to be evidenced by warrant under the hand of the commanding officer of the battalion; and if any person so appointed and approved of, and having accepted, shall refuse or neglect to take upon him the duties of his appointment, or shall neglect or refuse to obey the orders of his superior officer, he shall for each offence forfeit and pay a sum, at the discretion of the court of enquiry, not exceeding ten dollars, to be assessed and applied as other fines imposed by this act; and the commanding officers of battalions shall have power to reduce to the ranks any non-commissioned officer, whom, on complaint made, and due notice given, he shall find guilty of misconduct, or neglect of duty.

Non-commissioned officers, appointment of.

Neglect of duty, penalty on.

Officers to meet for training once a year.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissioned officers of the several legions, shall meet once in every year, within their respective legionary districts, for the purpose of being trained and instructed by the brigade inspector; the days and places of meeting to be fixed on by the commanding officer of the brigade to which the legions belong; the officers thus assembled, shall each continue three days, and no longer; every time they are so called out, the eldest officer present shall call the roll on each day, and report the delinquencies to the succeeding legionary court of enquiry, and every officer failing to attend such meeting, on being summoned, not having a reasonable excuse, to be adjudged of by the court of enquiry, shall forfeit and pay, for each day he shall fail so to attend, ten dollars, to be appropriated as other fines are by this act.

Training three days, eldest officer shall call the roll.

Penalty on non-attendance.

Misconduct of officers, how treated.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That any officer who shall be guilty of disobedience, or other misbehaviour, when on duty, or shall at any time be guilty of any conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer, shall be put under arrest by his commanding officer, and tried as by this act is directed.

Non-commissioned officers, how treated for misconduct.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That if any non-commissioned officer or soldier, shall behave himself disobediently, or mutinously, when on duty, or before any court or board, directed by this act to be held, or shall leave the ranks without permission of his officer, on any occasion of parading the company to which he belongs, or appear drunk, or use any reproachful or abusive language to his officers, or any of them, or shall quarrel himself, or promote any quarrel

among his fellow soldiers, the court or board may confine him for the day, or he shall be disarmed and put under guard, by order of the commanding officer present, until the company is dismissed, as the case may be. And he shall moreover, be fined at the discretion of the court of enquiry, in any sum not exceeding ten dollars, nor less than one dollar, to be appropriated as other fines imposed by this act. Penalty.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That if any bystander shall interrupt, molest, or insult any officer or soldier, while on duty at any muster, or shall be guilty of like conduct before any court or board, the commanding officer, or such court or board, may cause him to be confined for the day. And that the commanding officer of each brigade, legion, battalion, or company, shall have power to fix certain limits to their respective parades, within which no spectator or bystander shall enter, without permission from the commanding officer, and if any person shall intrude or offend, he shall be liable to be confined during the day, in such manner as the commanding officer shall direct. Spectators or bystanders interrupting or insulting, liable to punishment.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That all commissioned officers are required to appear in full uniform when on duty, and on failure, shall forfeit and pay five dollars for each offence, to be assessed and appropriated as other fines imposed by this act. Parade limits.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted,* That a brigade inspector, to act as brigade major, and be commissioned with the rank of major, shall be appointed by the President of the United States, and the lieutenant colonel Officers on duty shall be in uniform.

**Legionary
staff.**

commandants are hereby authorized to appoint a legionary staff, to consist of one adjutant, one quarter master, one pay master, to be taken from the officers of the line, and one surgeon, one surgeon's mate, and also, one sergeant major, one quarter master's sergeant, one drum major, and one fife major, which appointments shall be evidenced by warrants under the hand of the lieutenant colonel commandant, and it shall be the duty of the brigade inspector, to attend the brigadier general when required to receive and execute all orders necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this law, and to attend the annual training of the officers, and at the several legionary and battalion musters, and he shall inspect the several battalions belonging to his brigade, at their respective musters, and he shall take an accurate account, from personal inspection, of the quality of the arms and accoutrements, and whether the same are fit or unfit for service, and shall ascertain with precision the bores of muskets; and shall make annual returns in the month of June, of each year, of the state of the militia of the brigade to which he belongs, to the commanding officer of the brigade, to be by him reported to the President of the United States, and upon refusal or neglect, he shall be subject to a fine of thirty dollars, unless he can make a reasonable excuse to the commanding officer of the brigade. And it shall be the duty of the adjutant to attend and execute the orders of the commanding officer of his legion, necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this law, and to attend the legionary and battalion musters as also the meeting of the

**Duties of
brigade in-
spector.**

**Penalty on
neglect of
duty.**

**Adjutant,
his duty.**

officers within his legion, and upon refusal or neglect, he shall be subject to a fine not exceeding fifteen dollars, nor less than five dollars; at the discretion of the legionary court of enquiry, unless he can make a reasonable excuse to the commanding officer of his legion : and it shall further be the duty of the adjutant to assist generally in the necessary training of the militia, and he, together with the brigade inspector, shall be allowed such compensation as the legionary courts of enquiry may, from time to time, think reasonable, to be paid out of the funds arising from fines.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted,* That the following forfeitures and penalties shall be incurred for delinquencies, viz. By a lieutenant colonel commandant, or commanding officer of a legion, for failing to take an oath to summon any court or board, or failing to give notice of a brigade, legionary or battalion muster ; to report delinquencies, to make returns of his legion, shall for each and every such offence or neglect, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding seventy dollars ; for failing to send into service any militia legally called for, three hundred dollars. By a major, for failing to take an oath, to attend any court or board, to give notice of any brigade, legionary, or battalion muster, or examine his battalion, to report delinquencies, or to make any return, he shall forfeit and pay for each offence and neglect, a sum not exceeding thirty dollars ; for failing to call forth his battalion with due dispatch, any detachment of men or officers as shall be required from time to time by the commanding officer of his legion, or any

Penalty on neglect.

Delinquencies, forfeitures and penalties on.

Commanders of corps.

Major's neglect.

**Captain's
neglect.**

call from the President of the United States, one hundred and fifty dollars. By a captain for failing to take an oath, to attend any court, to enrol his men, to give notice of a brigade, legionary, or battalion muster, to attend any muster armed, to cause his roll to be called, examine his company and report delinquencies, or to allot his company into divisions, from one to ten, for a regular routine of duty, or to make any return as directed by this act, he shall forfeit and pay for each and every offence and neglect, a sum not exceeding twenty dollars ; failing to call forth such officers and men, as shall from time to time be legally called from his company, upon any call from the President of the United States, or failing on such occasions to repair to the place of rendezvous, he shall forfeit and pay seventy-five dollars. By a subaltern officer, for failing to take an oath, to attend any court or muster, armed as directed, for each and every such offence he shall forfeit and pay a sum, at the discretion of the court of enquiry, not exceeding ten dollars ; failing to repair to the place of rendezvous, armed as required, when ordered upon any call from the President, he shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars, to be adjudged of and determined by the respective legionary courts of enquiry. By a non-commissioned officer or soldier, for failing to repair to his rendezvous when ordered upon any call from the President, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, to be adjudged of and determined by the respective battalion courts of enquiry, and moreover shall be enrolled in the class destined to perform the next tour of duty : all officers failing as before mentioned, shall be

**Subaltern's
neglect.****Non-com-
missioned
officer's ne-
glect.**

subject to be arrested, tried, censured, or Penalties. cashiered, at the discretion of the battalion courts of enquiry. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier failing to attend at his brigade, legionary, battalion, or company muster, armed and equipped as the law directs, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than seventy-five cents, nor more than five dollars, at the discretion of the battalion courts of enquiry. If any non-commissioned officer or private shall be returned as a delinquent in not appearing, armed and accoutred as the law directs, the court of enquiry before whom the same shall be tried, may, if it appear reasonable, remit the fine incurred by him, provided every such delinquent shall make it appear that he was unable to procure the legal equipment. Any private at or near the muster ground at any legionary, battalion, or company muster, who shall refuse or neglect to go into the ranks when required, shall forfeit and pay ten dollars.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted,* That the fines and penalties incurred by infants and apprentices, for the breach or neglect of their duty, in any particular service, by law required of them, shall be paid by the parent, guardian or master. Fines of persons under age, how paid.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted,* That the legionary court of enquiry shall, at their first meeting in each year, appoint by ballot, a collector, who shall proceed to collect all fines assessed by virtue of this act, as also, all fines incurred under the act of Congress, at their last session, empowering the President to organize the militia of the district of Columbia, not previously sent out for collection, upon a list thereof, certified by the clerk Legionary court of enquiry to appoint a collector, and when.

Allowance
of 6 per
cent.

Collector a
defaulter, to
be sued, and
how.

Fines not
paid, how
recoverable.

of the court of enquiry, and delivered to him in sixteen days after each legionary court of enquiry, who shall give his receipt therefor, and having deducted a commission of six per centum, shall account for, and pay the residue into the hands of the paymaster, in three months thereafter, and in case of default, to be recovered against the collector, by motion, in any court of record within said district, ten days notice of such motion being given to the collector, at the first legionary or regimental court of enquiry, after the time before limited, for accounting and paying to the paymaster as aforesaid, the fines collected by the collector, he shall make return, and report to said court of enquiry, of such fines as cannot be collected, by reason of the insolvency or want of effects of the delinquent or delinquents; and if the said collector shall fail to account for, and pay into the hands of the paymaster as aforesaid, in the time limited as aforesaid, all the residue of the fines by him collected as aforesaid, the whole amount of such fines, including his commission, shall be recovered against him, by motion, in any court of record within this district, ten days previous notice of such motion being given to said collector, and if such collector shall fail to make return and report as aforesaid, of such fines as he shall be unable to collect by reason of the causes aforesaid, or shall make a false return and report of the same, the whole amount of the same shall be recovered of said collector, in like manner as if he had actually collected the same. And should any person so charged with fines, fail to make payment when called on, the collector is hereby authorized to make distress.

and sale therefor. The collector shall immediately after his appointment, and before he shall proceed to his collection, give bond and security for the faithful performance of his duty, in such penalty as the court of enquiry may think proper.

Collector to give bond & security.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted,* That the fines thus paid into the hands of the paymaster by virtue of this act, shall be held as a fund for defraying the salaries of the officers and other persons herein mentioned, and the maintenance and instruction, and pay of musicians, and of equipping and furnishing the militia with standards and musical instruments, and uniforms in certain cases, with every other thing necessary; to be adjudged and determined by the legionary courts of enquiry, and all accounts passed by the said court, and certified by the lieutenant colonel commandant, shall be sufficient to authorise the paymaster to pay the same; the paymaster shall keep a regular account of all monies received and disbursed by him on account of the legion, and shall once in every three months, render his accounts, and settle with the court of enquiry. The paymaster shall give bond and security, to be approved of by the court of enquiry, for the faithful performance of his duty, and shall be subject to the same mode of recovery for delinquency as is herein prescribed in the case of a delinquent collector, and shall be allowed a commission of two and an half per centum on the several sums by him disbursed.

Fines to be a fund for salaries of officers, musicians, &c. also for furnishing the necessary equipage, &c.

Paymaster of the legion shall settle his accounts once in 3 months.

Shall give bond and security.

Two and an half per centum allowed on disbursements.

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be authorised and empowered, on an invasion, or insurrection, or probable prospect thereof, to

President authorised to call forth the militia on an invasion, &c.

and to ap-
point cer-
tain officers
with pay.

Militia when
called forth,
how go-
verned.

Courts mar-
tial.

Pay and ra-
tions of the
militia.

Power of the
command-
ing officer
of the district,
in case of
invasion or
insurrec-
tion.

call forth such a number of militia, and from such county, and in such a manner, whether by rotine of duty or otherwise, as he may deem proper; and for the accommodation, equipment and support of the militia, so at any time to be called forth, the President of the United States may appoint such quarter masters, commissaries, and other staff, as to him shall seem proper, and to fix their pay and allowances, and shall also take such measures for procuring, transporting and issuing all orders which may be necessary. Orders for the militia to be called forth as aforesaid, shall be sent to the commanding officer of the district of Columbia, with a notification of the place or places of rendezvous, who shall immediately take measures for detaching the same, with the necessary number and ranks of officers, by detail and rotation of duty or otherwise, as he may be ordered. Whenever any militia shall be called forth into actual service as aforesaid, they shall be governed by the articles of war, which govern the troops of the United States. And courts martial shall be held as therein are directed, to be composed of militia officers only, for the trial of any person, in the militia, but to the cashiering of any officer, or capital punishment of any person, the approbation of the President of the United States shall be necessary; and when any militia shall be in actual service, they shall be allowed the same pay and rations as are allowed by law to the militia of the United States. If a sudden invasion shall be made into either county in this district, or in case of an insurrection in either county, the commanding officer of the militia of the district, or of such county, is hereby authorised and

required to order out the whole or such part of the militia, as he may think necessary, and in such manner as he may think best, for repelling or suppressing such invasion or insurrection; and shall call on the commanding officers of the adjacent counties for such aid as he may think necessary, who shall forthwith and in like manner furnish the same; and in the event of any militia ordered out by the commanding officer of a county, or of the district as herein authorised, such officer shall immediately notify the same, and the cause thereof, to the commanding officer of the district, or to the President of the United States, as the case may require.

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted,* That all arms, ammunition, and equipments of militia, shall be exempted from executions and distress at all times, and their persons from arrests and process in civil cases, while going to, continuing at, or returning from musters, and while in actual service.

Arms, &c. always exempt from execution, and persons from civil arrests while in service.

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted,* That the brigadier generals are hereby empowered and authorised to employ some person within their respective districts, to convey all orders from them to the commanding officers of corps, respecting the militia of the district of Columbia, who shall be exempt from all other militia duty, and shall receive such compensation, as the legionary court of enquiry, in which district such orders may from time to time be delivered, shall think proper, on his producing to the court a certificate of his having discharged the said services.

Brigadier generals may employ couriers.

Their compensation.

Sec. 27. *And be it further enacted,* That all non-commissioned officers and privates, belonging to battalion companies, shall ap-

Non-commissioned officers and privates of battalions

shall on duty appear in uniforms,

appear while on duty, uniformly clothed, the color and fashion of which uniforms to be determined on for the respective legions, by the first legionary courts of enquiry which shall be held, and to be approved of by the brigadier general, provided the expense of the same, additional to that of usual, ordinary, and cheap clothing, does not exceed five dollars for each person; and every such non-commissioned officer, or drummer, or fifer, or private, appearing at any muster held after three months from the time that such uniforms shall have been determined on, and the order relative thereto shall have been published, in some newspaper within the legionary district, and not wearing the same, shall be fined five dollars for each offence; unless he can make it appear to the satisfaction of the court of enquiry of the battalion to which he may belong, that he was unable to equip himself.

or be fined.

Courts of enquiry may bind young men and boys to learn military music,

Sec. 28. *And be it further enacted,* That the respective courts of enquiry shall have power to cause to be bound for a term of years, to the several commandants of companies, battalions, and legions, and their successors in office, as the case may require, such number of boys and young men, with the consent of their parent or other person authorised, as they in their discretion may deem proper, for the purpose of being instructed in the different branches of military music, and of serving as musicians when they may be competent thereto, to the several companies, battalions, and legions; and the father of any youth who may be so bound, otherwise subject to be enrolled, shall be exempt from all duty in the militia, so long as his son so bound may continue to serve in the corps to

Their fathers exempt from militia duties.

which he would otherwise belong, as well during his apprenticeship as thereafter; and the several legionary courts of enquiry shall make provision from time to time for the clothing, maintenance, and the properly instructing all such youths, to be paid from the fund arising from the fines imposed by this act; and the commanding officers of legions, shall cause the drummers and fifers and other musicians of their respective legions, to meet at the same times and places that commissioned officers are required to meet, for the purpose of being trained by the brigade inspector, or other officer, there to be instructed in their respective branches of music, for which purpose the commanding officer of the legion may employ such person or persons as he may think proper and capable to instruct such drummers and fifers, and other musicians. The person so to be employed by the commanding officer of the legion, to be allowed such compensation as the legionary court of enquiry may authorise, and each drummer and fifer, and other musician, unless an apprentice, shall be allowed during the time they are convened, one dollar per day, to be paid out of the funds arising from fines.

Courts of enquiry to provide for the musicians.

Compensation.

Sec. 29. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of war shall cause a sufficient number of copies of this law, together with the act of Congress, more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States; and the act of Congress for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions; and the articles of war; to be printed and distributed throughout the territory of

Each commissioned officer to be furnished with the articles of war and militia law.

Columbia, so that every general and field officer therein, and every brigade inspector, and captain, be furnished with one copy each.

NATH^l. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1803.

APPROVED.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LXXIV.

An ACT in addition to and in modification of the propositions contained in the act, intituled "An act to enable the people of the Eastern division of the Territory Northwest of the river Ohio, to form a Constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states, and for other purposes."

Tracts of land appropriated for the use of schools.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following several tracts of land in the state of Ohio, be, and the same are hereby appropriated for the use of schools in that state, and shall, together with all the tracts of land heretofore appropriated for that purpose, be vested in the legislature of that state, in trust for the use aforesaid, and for no other use, intent or purpose whatever, that is to say :

First—The following quarter townships in that tract commonly called the "United States military tract," for the use of schools

within the same, viz. the first quarter of the third township in the first range, the first quarter of the first township in the fourth range, the fourth quarter of the first township and the third quarter of the fifth township in the fifth range, the second quarter of the third township in the sixth range, the fourth quarter of the second township in the seventh range, the third quarter of the third township in the eighth range, the first quarter of the first township and the first quarter of the third township in the ninth range, the third of the first township in the tenth range, the first and fourth quarters of the third township in the eleventh range, the fourth quarter of the fourth township in the twelfth range, the second and third quarters of the fourth township in the fifteenth range, the third quarter of the seventh township in the sixteenth range, and the first quarter of the sixth township and third quarter of the seventh township in the eighteenth range, being the one thirty-sixth part of the estimated whole amount of lands within this tract.

Tracts of land appropriated for the use of schools.

Secondly—The following quarter townships in the same tract for the use of schools in that tract commonly called the Connecticut reserve, viz. the third quarter of the ninth township and the fourth quarter of the tenth township in the first range, the first and second quarters of the ninth township in the second range, the second and third quarters of the ninth township in the third range, the first quarter of the ninth township and the fourth quarter of the tenth township in the fourth range, the first quarter of the ninth township in the fifth range, the first and fourth quarters of the ninth township in the sixth range, the

Tracts of land appropriated for the use of schools.

first and third quarters of the ninth township in the seventh range, and the fourth quarter of the ninth township in the eighth range.

Thirdly—So much of that tract, commonly called the “Virginia military reservation,” as will amount to one thirty-sixth part of the whole tract, for the use of schools within the same, and to be selected by the legislature of the state of Ohio, out of the unlocated lands in that tract after the warrants issued from the state of Virginia shall have been satisfied; it being however understood, that the donation is not to exceed the whole amount of the above mentioned residue of such unlocated lands, even if it shall fall short of one thirty-sixth part of the said tract.

Fourthly—One thirty-sixth part of all the lands of the United States lying in the state of Ohio, to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, which may hereafter be purchased of the Indian tribes by the United States, which thirty-sixth part shall consist of the section No. sixteen, in each township, if the said land shall be surveyed into townships of six miles square, and shall, if the lands be surveyed in a different manner, be designated by lots.

Appropriation for public roads in the state of Ohio.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, from time to time, and whenever the quarterly accounts of the receivers of public monies of the several land offices shall be settled, pay three per cent of the nett proceeds of the lands of the United States, lying within the state of Ohio, which since the thirtieth day of June last have been, or hereafter may be sold by the United States, after deducting all expenses incidental to the same, to such person or persons as may be

authorized by the legislature of the said state to receive the same, which sums thus paid, shall be applied to the laying out, opening and making roads within the said state, and to no other purpose whatever ; and an annual account of the application of the same shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, by such officer of the state as the legislature thereof shall direct : and it is hereby declared, that the payments thus to be made, as well as the several appropriations for schools made by the preceding section, are in conformity with, and in consideration of the conditions agreed on by the state of Ohio, by the ordinance of the convention of the said state, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of November last.

Conditions:

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the sections of land heretofore promised for the use of schools, in lieu of such of the sections, No. 16, as have been otherwise disposed of, shall be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, out of the unappropriated reserved sections in the most contiguous townships.

Sections for schools ; selections of.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That one compleat township in the state of Ohio, and district of Cincinnati, or so much of any one compleat township within the same, as may then remain unsold, together with as many adjoining sections as shall have been sold in the said township, so as to make in the whole thirty-six sections, to be located under the direction of the legislature of the said state, on or before the first day of October next, with the register of the land office of Cincinnati, be, and the same is hereby vested in the legislature of the state of Ohio, for the purpose of establishing an academy, in lieu of the township already granted for the same purpose,

Appropriation for establishing an academy—

Proviso.

By virtue of the act entitled, " An act authorising the grant and conveyance of certain lands to John Cleves Symmes, and his associates : *Provided, however,* that the same shall revert to the United States, if within five years after the passing of this act, a township shall have been secured for the said purpose, within the boundary of the patent granted by virtue of the above mentioned act, to John Cleves Symmes, and his associates.

Further provision for an academy.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the attorney general for the time being, be directed and authorised to locate and accept from the said John Cleves Symmes, and his associates, any one complete township within the boundaries of the said patent, so as to secure the same for the purpose of establishing an academy, in conformity to the provisions of the said patent, and in case of non-compliance, to take, or direct to be taken, such measures as will compel an execution of the trust : *Provided, however,* That John Cleves Symmes and his associates, shall be released from the said trust, and the said township shall vest in them, or any of them, in fee simple, upon payment into the Treasury of the United States, of fifteen thousand three hundred and sixty dollars, with interest from the date of the above-mentioned patent, to the day of such payment.

NATH^L. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1803.

APPROVED,

TH; JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LXXV.

An ACT for the relief of Moses White.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers adjust and settle the claim of Moses White, for his additional pay and emoluments as aid-de-camp to brigadier general Moses Hazen, from the first day of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, to the third day of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, upon the same principles which have heretofore prevailed in the settlement of the accounts of aids-de-camp to brigadier generals in the line of the revolutionary army; and that they liquidate the same in like manner as though a final settlement certificate, in the customary form, had been issued therefor, when due.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,

*Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.*

March 2, 1803.

APPROVED.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LXXVI.

An ACT concerning the insurance of buildings, goods and furniture, in the county of Alexandria, in the territory of Columbia.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of

America, in Congress assembled, That the two incorporated bodies of the state of Virginia, the one known by the name of "The mutual insurance society against fire on buildings, in the state of Virginia;" the other called "a mutual insurance company against fire, on goods and furniture in the state of Virginia," or either of them hereafter making insurances on buildings, goods or furniture, situated in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, according to the laws, rules and regulations, by which the said societies are or may be respectively governed in their insurances in that state, may have the same right and mode of recovery, in the circuit court of the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, against any person so insuring his building, furniture, or property, as the case may be, situated in the county aforesaid, with either of the said societies, which might have been had against him or her, if the person so insuring was resident, and the building, furniture, or property so insured, was situated in the state of Virginia.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1803.

APPROVED.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LXXVII.

An ACT making appropriations for the Military establishment of the United States, in the year one thousand eight hundred and three.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for defraying the several expenses of the military establishment of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and three; for the Indian department, and for the erection of fortifications, the following sums be, and the same hereby are respectively appropriated, that is to say:

Specific appropriations.

For the pay of the army of the United States, two hundred and ninety-nine thousand one hundred and twenty-four dollars :

For forage, four thousand and fifty-six dollars :

For the subsistence of the officers of the army and the corps of engineers, twenty-nine thousand and eighty-six dollars and eighty-five cents :

For the subsistence of non-commissioned officers and privates, one hundred and fifty-four thousand five hundred and forty dollars and seventy-five cents :

For clothing, fifty-six thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars :

For bounties and premiums, eight thousand dollars :

For the medical and hospital department, ten thousand dollars :

For camp equipage, fuel, tools, and transportation, and contingent expenses, fifty-eight thousand dollars :

For fortifications, arsenals, magazines and

Specific ap-
propria-
tions— armouries, one hundred and nine thousand
six hundred and ninety-six dollars and eighty-
eight cents :

For the Indian department, seventy-three
thousand five hundred dollars :

For purchasing maps, plans, books and in-
struments for the department of war and the
military academy, two thousand dollars :

For postage on letters on public service to
and from the offices of the adjutant and in-
specter and paymaster of the army, four thou-
sand five hundred dollars :

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That a
sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars,
including any unexpended balance of former
appropriations for the same object, be, and the
same here by is appropriated for defraying the
expense of any treaty or treaties which may
be held with the Indians : *Provided*, That the
compensation to be allowed to any commissi-
oner appointed or who may be appointed, for
negotiating such treaties shall not exceed, ex-
clusive of travelling expenses, the rate of eight
dollars per day during the actual service of
such commissioner.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the
several appropriations herein before made,
shall be paid and discharged, first out of any
balance remaining unexpended of former ap-
propriations for the same objects respectively,
and secondly, out of any monies in the trea-
sury not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1803.

APPROVED.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LXXVIII.

An ACT for erecting a Light House at the entrance of Penobscot bay, or any other place in its vicinity, that may be deemed preferable by the Secretary of the Treasury.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That as soon as a cession shall be made by the state of Massachusetts to the United States, of the jurisdiction over the land proper for the purpose, the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorised to purchase so much land as may be necessary, and provide by contract, to be approved by the President of the United States, for building a light house on Whitehead at the entrance of Penobscot bay, or any place in its vicinity, that may be deemed preferable by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to furnish the same with all necessary supplies; and also, to agree for the salaries or wages of the persons who may be appointed by the President for the superintendance and care of the same; and that the President be authorised to make the said appointments.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That there be appropriated and paid out of the monies arising from imports and tonnage, the sum of seven thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting the light house as aforesaid.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1803.

APPROVED.

TH. JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LXXIX.

An ACT to make Beaufort and Passamaquoddy, ports of entry and delivery; to make Easton and Tiverton, ports of delivery; and to authorise the establishment of a new collection District on lake Ontario.

District of Beaufort formed from Newbern, North-Carolina.

Beaufort port of entry—
Collector appointed.

Salary.

Easton, Maryland, and Tiverton, Rhode-Island, ports of delivery. Surveyor to each.

Salaries—

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the last day of June next, a district shall be formed from the district of Newbern, in North Carolina, to be called the district of Beaufort, which shall include the town of Beaufort, and all the water and shore north and east of the said town, to Harbor Island, and all the water and shore south and west of the said town, to Dog Island, inclusive. And the town of Beaufort shall be the sole port of entry and delivery for the said district; and a collector for the said port shall be appointed, to reside and keep his office at the said town of Beaufort, who shall be intitled to receive, in addition to the fees and other emoluments established by law, the annual salary of two hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the said thirtieth day of June, Easton, in the district of Oxford, in the state of Maryland, and Tiverton, in the district of Newport, and state of Rhode-Island, shall be ports of delivery, and a surveyor shall be appointed to each; each of whom shall be intitled to receive, in addition to the fees and emoluments already allowed by law, a salary of two hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That Additional it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, to establish when it shall appear to port of entry and delivery, ~~him~~ to be proper in addition to the port of on Lake Ontario. entry and delivery already established on lake Ontario, one other port of entry and delivery on the said lake, or on the waters or rivers emptying therein, and to appoint a collector With a collector. of the customs, to reside and keep an office thereat.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That Port of entry and delivery in from and after the said thirtieth day of June next, such place within the district of Passamaquoddy, in the state of Massachusetts, as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, shall Passamaquoddy, Massachusetts. be a port of entry and delivery, (at which place the collector shall reside) as well for foreign as for vessels of the United States.

NATH. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1803.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LXXX.

An ACT regulating the grants of land, and providing for the disposal of the lands of the United States, south of the state of Tennessee.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any person or persons, and the legal representa-

Residents in the Mississippi territory

confirmed in their claims. tives of any person or persons, who were resident in the Mississippi territory on the twenty-seventh day of October, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and who had prior to that day obtained either from the British government of West Florida or from the Spanish government, any warrant or order of survey for lands lying within the said territory, to which the Indian title had been extinguished, and which were on that day actually inhabited and cultivated by such person or persons, or for his or their use, shall be confirmed in their claims to such lands in the same manner as if their titles had been completed: *Provided however*, That no such incomplete title shall be confirmed, unless the person in whose name such warrant or order of survey had been granted, was at the time of its date either the head of a family, or above the age of twenty-one years.

Proviso—

Grant to non-claimants.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That to every person, or to the legal representative or representatives of every person who, being either the head of a family, or of twenty one years of age, did on that day of the year seventeen hundred and ninety-seven, when the Mississippi territory was finally evacuated by the Spanish troops, actually inhabit and cultivate a tract of land in the said territory, not claimed by virtue either of the preceding section, or of any British grant, or of the articles of agreement and cession between the United States and the state of Georgia, the said tract of land thus inhabited and cultivated, shall be granted: *Provided however*, That not more than one tract shall be thus granted to any one person, and the same shall not contain more than six hundred and forty

Provisions.

acres: *And provided also,* That this donation shall not be made to any person who claims any other tract of land in the said territory by virtue of any British or Spanish grant, or order of survey.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That every person, and the legal representatives of every person, who being the head of a family, or above the age of twenty-one years, doth at the time of passing this act, inhabit and cultivate a tract of land in the said territory, not claimed by virtue of the preceding sections of this act, or of any British grant, or of the articles of agreement and cession above mentioned, shall be entitled to a preference in becoming the purchaser from the United States, of such tract of land, at the price at which the other lands of the United States in the said territory, are by this act directed to be sold; and payment may be made therefor in the same manner, and under the same conditions as directed by this act for such other lands: *Provided however,* That no interest shall be charged upon any of the instalments until they respectively become payable.

Residents entitled to a preference as purchasers.

Without interest.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That for the disposal of the lands of the United States within the Mississippi territory, two land offices shall be established in the same, one at such place in the county of Adams, as shall be designated by the President of the United States, for the lands lying west of "Pearl river," some times called "half way river;" and one at such place in the county of Washington, as shall be designated by the President of the United States, for the lands lying east of Pearl river: and for each of the said offices, a register and a receiver of public

Two land offices in the Mississippi Territory.

Register and receiver of public money in each.

Security.

monies shall be appointed, who shall give security in the same manner, and in the same sums, and whose duties and authority shall in every respect be the same in relation to the lands which shall be disposed of at their offices, as are by law provided in relation to the registers and the receivers of public monies in the several offices established for the disposal of the lands of the United States, north of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river.

Claimants & residents to state their claims before the thirty-first of March, one thousand eight hundred and four.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That every person claiming lands by virtue of any British grant, or of the three first sections of this act, or of the articles of agreement and cession between the United States and the state of Georgia, shall before the last day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and four deliver to the register of the land office, within whose district the land may be, a notice in writing, stating the nature and extent of his claims, together with a plot of the tract or tracts claimed, and shall also on or before that day, deliver to the said register, for the purpose of being recorded, every grant, order of survey, deed, conveyance, or other written evidence of his claim, and the same shall be recorded by the said register, in books to be kept for that purpose, on receiving from the parties at the rate of twelve and a half cents, for every hundred words contained in such written evidence of their claim; and if such person shall neglect to deliver such notice in writing, of his claim, together with a plot as aforesaid, or cause to be recorded such written evidence of the same, all his right, so far as the same is derived from the above mentioned articles of agreement, or

Neglect thereof to bar their claims.

from the three first sections of this act, shall become void, and forever thereafter be barred : nor shall any grant, order of survey, deed, conveyance, or other written evidence, which shall not be recorded as above directed, ever after be considered or admitted as evidence in any court in the United States, against any grant derived from the United States.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the register of the land office in Adams county, and two other persons who shall be appointed by the President of the United States alone, shall for the lands lying west of Pearl river, and the register of the land office of Washington county, together with two other persons who shall be appointed by the President of the United States alone, shall for the lands lying east of Pearl river, respectively be commissioners; for the purpose of ascertaining the rights of persons claiming the benefit of the articles of agreement and cession between the United States and the state of Georgia, or of the three first sections of this act; and the said commissioners shall, previous to entering on the duties of their appointment, respectively take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, before some person qualified to administer the same : “ I

Commissioners appointed to settle the claims.

Their oath or affirmation.—

do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will impartially exercise and discharge the duties imposed upon me, by an act of Congress, entitled, an act regulating the grants of land and providing for the disposal of the lands of the United States south of the state of Tennessee, to the best of my skill and judgment.” And it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to meet in the county of Adams, and in Washington county aforesaid,

Duties.

respectively, on or before the first day of December next, and they shall not adjourn to any other place, or for a longer time than three days, until the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and four, and until they shall have completed the business of their appointment. And each board, or a majority of each board, shall, in their respective districts, have power to hear and decide in a summary manner, all matters respecting such claims, also to administer oaths and examine witnesses, and such other testimony as may be adduced, and to determine thereon according to justice and equity; which determination, so far as relates to any rights derived from the articles of agreement above mentioned, or from the three first sections of this act, shall be final; and for the safe keeping of the papers and evidence produced and recording their proceedings, the said boards, respectively, shall have power to appoint a clerk, whose duty it shall be to enter in a book to be kept for that purpose, perfect and correct minutes of the proceedings, decisions, meetings and adjournments of the boards, together with the evidence on which such decisions are made; which books and papers on the dissolution of the boards shall be transmitted to, and lodged in the office of the Secretary of State; and on or before such clerk's entering on the duties of his office, he shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, to wit: " I do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I will truly and faithfully enter and record all minutes, proceedings and decisions of the board of commissioners for the county of _____ appointed under and by virtue of an act of the United States, entitled " An act

Powers.

Appointment of clerks— Duties.

Papers, &c. on dissolution of the boards to be lodged in the Secretary of State's office.

Oath or affirmation of the clerk.

regulating the grants of land, and providing for the disposal of the lands of the United States, south of the state of Tennessee," and well and faithfully do and perform all other acts and things in the said act pointed out as the duty of a clerk of the said board, which oath shall be entered on the minutes of the board; and when it shall appear to them that the claimant is entitled to a tract of land under the articles of agreement and cession with Georgia aforesaid, in virtue of a British or Spanish grant legally and fully executed, they shall give a certificate thereof, describing the tract of land and the grant, and stating that the claimant is confirmed in his title thereto by virtue of the said articles; which certificate, being recorded by the register of the land office, whose duty it shall be to record the same in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, shall amount to a relinquishment forever, on the part of the United States to any claim whatever to such tract of land: and when it shall appear to the said commissioners that the claimant is entitled to a tract of land by virtue of a settlement under the Bourbon act of Georgia, recognized in the said articles of agreement and cession, or of either of the two first sections of this act, they shall give a certificate thereof, stating the circumstances of the case, and that the claimant is entitled to receive a patent for such a tract of land by virtue of this act, which certificate being duly entered with the register of the land office, on or before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and five, shall entitle the party to a patent for the said tract, which shall issue in like manner as is provided by this act for the other lands of the Uni-

Titles, when to be granted, and how, —under the Georgia cession.

Under the Bourbon act of Georgia.—

Right of pre-emption.

ted States, without the party paying any thing therefor, except the surveying expenses and the fees of office. And when it shall appear to the said commissioners that the claimant is entitled to a right of pre-emption by virtue of the third section of this act, they shall give a certificate thereof, directed to the register of the land office; which certificate being duly entered with the register of the land office, on or before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and five, shall entitle the party to become a purchaser of such tract of land:

Proviso.

Provided, That he shall, prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and six, also produce a receipt from the treasurer of the United States, or from the receiver of public monies for at least one fourth part of the purchase money, and also for the payment of the surveying expenses; and the party shall upon payment in full of the purchase money, on which, if any of the three last payments shall be made in advance, he shall be allowed the same discount allowed in similar cases by this act, be entitled to receive a patent, which shall issue in like manner, and on payment of the same fees as are provided by this act for the other lands of the United States; but if such person shall neglect to enter his certificate, on or before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and five, or to make such first payment as above provided; his right of pre-emption shall cease and become void:

Proviso.

Provided also, and it is further enacted, That whenever a tract of land to which any person might be entitled by virtue of the three first sections of this act, shall also be claimed by the holder of a British patent, legally and fully executed, and duly recorded in conformity

to the provisions of this act, who is not confirmed in his claim by the articles of agreement above mentioned, the commissioners shall, in the certificate granted to the person claiming the land by virtue of this act, state the existence of the adverse claims, in which case the party shall not be entitled to a patent, unless he shall have obtained in his favour a judicial decision in a court having jurisdiction therein, and for every certificate so granted by the boards respectively the clerk of the board granting the same, shall be entitled to demand and receive of the party to whom the same is granted, the sum of two dollars.

Clerk to receive two dollars for every certificate.—

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissioners aforesaid, shall, on or before the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and four, make to the Secretary of the Treasury a full report of all the British grants legally and fully executed, which have been duly recorded in conformity to the provisions of this act, the title of which is not confirmed to the holders thereof, by the articles of agreement above mentioned, stating the present situation of the lands, the date of such grants, the conditions annexed thereto, and how far the same have been fulfilled, together with such other remarks thereon as they may think proper; which report shall be laid before Congress at their next session, and the lands contained in such grants shall not be otherwise disposed of, until the end of one year after that time.

Commissioners shall report to the secretary of the treasury.

Report to be laid before Congress.—

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the five millions of acres reserved for that purpose by the articles of agreement above mentioned, as may be necessary to satisfy the claims not confirmed by that agree-

Unconfirmed claims provided for.

ment, which are embraced by the two first sections of this act, or which may be derived from British grants for lands which have not been regranted by the Spanish government, be, and the same is hereby appropriated for that purpose; and so much of the residue of the said five millions of acres or of the nett proceeds thereof as may be necessary for that purpose, shall be, and is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of satisfying, quieting and compensating, for such other claims to the lands of the United States south of the state of Tennessee, not recognized in the above mentioned articles of agreement, and which are derived from any act or pretended act of the state of Georgia, which Congress may hereafter think fit to provide for, provided, however that no other claims shall be embraced by this appropriation, but those, the evidence of which shall have, on or before the first day of January next, been exhibited by the claimants to the Secretary of State, and recorded in books to be kept in his office for that purpose, at the expense of the party exhibiting the same; who shall pay to the person employed by the Secretary of State for recording the same, at the rate of twelve and an half cents for every hundred words contained in each document thus recorded; nor shall any grant, deed, conveyance, or other written evidence of any claim to the said lands, derived, or pretended to be derived from the state of Georgia, and not recognized by the above mentioned articles of agreement, ever after be admitted or considered as evidence in any of the courts of the United States, unless it shall have been exhibited, and recorded, in the manner and within the time above mentioned;

Proviso—

and provided also; that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to recognize or affect the claims, of any person or persons, to any of the lands above mentioned ; and provided also, that no certificate shall be granted for lands lying east of the Tombigby river, nor for lands situated without the boundary lines established by treaty between the United States and the Choctaws, made the seventeenth day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and two.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and the attorney general for the time being, be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to receive such propositions of compromise and settlement, as may be offered by the several companies, or persons claiming public lands in the territory of the United States, lying south of the state of Tennessee, and west of the state of Georgia ; and report their opinion thereon to Congress at their next session.

Authority given to receive propositions of compromise.—

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That a surveyor of the lands of the United States, south of the state of Tennessee, shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to engage a sufficient number of skilful surveyors as his deputies, and to cause the lands above mentioned, to which the titles of the Indian tribes have been extinguished, to be surveyed and divided in the manner hereafter directed, and to do and perform all such other acts, in relation to the said lands, as the surveyor general is authorized and directed to do in relation to the lands lying north west of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of the river Kentucky.

Land surveyor south of Tennessee appointed, who shall engage deputies. Duties.—

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That the lands for which certificates of any descrip-

Further duties of the surveyor.

tion whatever, shall have been granted by the commissioners in pursuance of the provisions of this act, shall, as soon as may be, be surveyed under the direction of the surveyor of the lands of the United States above mentioned, in conformity to the true tenor and intent of such certificates; and the said surveyor shall also cause all the other lands of the United States, in the Mississippi territory, to which the Indian title has been extinguished, to be surveyed as far as practicable, into townships, and subdivided into half sections, in the manner provided for the surveying of the lands of the United States situate north west of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river, and shall transmit to the registers of the land offices respectively, general and particular plots of all the lands surveyed as aforesaid, and shall also forward copies of the said plots to the Secretary of the Treasury; and he shall also, with the approbation of the said Secretary, fix the compensation of the deputy surveyors, chain carriers, and axe men: *Provided*, That the whole expense of surveying and marking the lines shall not exceed four dollars for every mile that shall be actually run, surveyed and marked: *And provided*, that the expense of surveying those tracts of land, to which the title of the claimants is confirmed by the articles of agreement, or by the two first sections of this act, and those tracts claimed under British grants, a return of which is to be made to Congress, shall not be advanced by the United States, but shall be paid to the deputy surveyor by the parties claiming the same; and that in relation to all the land sold by the United States, the purchaser shall make the same payment for surveying expenses, which

Expenses of
surveying.

is directed by law to be made for lands sold north of the river Ohio.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That all the lands aforesaid, not otherwise disposed of, or excepted by virtue of the preceding sections of this act, shall, with the exception of the section number sixteen, which shall be reserved in each township for the support of schools within the same, with the exception also of thirty-six sections to be located in one body by the Secretary of the Treasury for the use of Jefferson college, and also with the exception of such town lots not exceeding two in the town of Natchez, and of such an outlot adjoining the same, not exceeding thirty acres, as may be the property of the United States, to be located by the governor of the Mississippi territory, for the use of the said college, be offered for sale to the highest bidder, under the direction of the governor of the Mississippi territory, of the surveyor of the lands of the United States, above mentioned, and of the register of the land office at the places respectively, where the land offices are kept, and on such day or days as shall, by a public proclamation of the President of the United States, be designated for that purpose. The sales shall remain open at each place for three weeks and no longer; and all lands, other than the section number sixteen, remaining unsold at the closing of the public sales, may be disposed of at private sale by the registers of the respective land offices in the same manner, under the same regulations, for the same price, and on the same terms and conditions as is provided by law, for the sale of the lands of the United States, north of the river Ohio, by an act, intituled,

The lands aforesaid unappropriated to be sold.

Under whose directions.

Sales to remain open for three weeks—then private sales, by whom—

and on what terms.

Proviso. "An act to amend the act intituled, an act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States in the territory north west of the Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river:" *Provided always*, That the lands which may be sold at public sale by virtue of this act, shall not be sold for less than two dollars per acre, and shall in every other respect be sold on the same terms and conditions as was provided for the lands sold at public sale, by the last recited act. **Patent fees.** And patents shall be obtained for all lands granted or sold in the Mississippi territory in the same manner and on payment of the same fees as is provided for lands sold north of the river Ohio, by the said last recited act; *Provided however*, That evidences of the public debt of the United States shall not be received in payment for the purchase of said lands.

Fees of the registers of the land-office, and receivers of public monies.— **Sec. 13.** *And be it further enacted*, That the registers of the land offices, and the receivers of public monies, appointed in pursuance of this act shall receive the same fees and compensation as the registers and receivers of the land offices north of the river Ohio, and the registers shall also be entitled to receive twenty-five cents for entering each certificate granted by the commissioners above mentioned. **Salary of the Surveyor—** The surveyor of the lands of the United States, appointed in pursuance of this act, shall receive an annual compensation of fifteen hundred dollars, and shall be allowed not exceeding two clerks, whose whole compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars per annum. **and of his two clerks.** The commissioners appointed to ascertain the rights of persons claiming the benefit of the articles of agreement above mentioned, and of this act shall receive each a

Compensation of the commissioners,

compensation of two thousand dollars for the whole of their services, the registers of the land offices excepted, who shall receive only five hundred dollars each, for their services as commissioners ; the clerks of the boards of commissioners a compensation not exceeding seven hundred and fifty dollars each ; and the superintendants of the public sales shall receive six dollars each, for each day's attendance on the said sales.

and of their clerks.

Pay of the superintendants.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States shall have full power to appoint and commission the surveyor, registers of the land offices, and receivers of public monies above mentioned, in the recess of Congress, and their commissions shall continue in force until the end of the session of Congress next ensuing such appointment.

Commissions of the surveyor, register of the land-offices, and receiver of public monies.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying this act into effect ; which sum shall be paid out of any unappropriated monies in the treasury.

Appropriation for this act—

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That the nett proceeds of the lands which may be sold by virtue of this act, after deducting the surveying expenses and other expenses incident to the sale thereof, shall, and the same are hereby appropriated in the first place, towards paying to the state of Georgia a sum of one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in pursuance of the articles of agreement and cession entered into between the United States and that state ; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay accordingly, and from time to

Appropriation of the monies arising from the above sales.

time, as the same shall be received in the treasury of the United States, so much of the said nett proceeds as will amount to the said sum of one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Navigable
rivers south
of Tennes-
see to re-
main public.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That all navigable rivers within the territory of the United States, south of the state of Tennessee, shall be deemed to be and remain public highways.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED, MARCH 3, 1803.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LXXXI.

An ACT concerning the Salt Springs on the waters of the Wabash river.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That for the purpose of procuring articles necessary to the establishment of salt works, at the springs near the Wabash river, which have been ceded to the United States, by certain Indian tribes, the sum of three thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the treasury, and under the direction of the President of the United States, who is hereby authorized to cause the said springs to be worked at the expense of the United States; or, if he shall deem it more proper, to lease the same

for a term not exceeding three years, on such conditions as will insure the working the same most extensively, and to the most advantage to the United States.

NATH. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1803.

APPROVED.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LXXXII.

An ACT concerning the City of Washington.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the superintendent of the city of Washington shall be, and he hereby is allowed as a compensation for his services, a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars, annually.

Salary of the superintendent.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the surveyor of the city shall receive as a compensation for his services, an allowance of three dollars for every day during which he shall be actually employed.

Allowance to the surveyor.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the following sums be, and the same hereby are appropriated for defraying the expense in relation to the said officers, that is to say :

Sums appropriated.

For the salary of the superintendent for the year one thousand eight hundred and three, including an allowance at the same rate for six months of the preceding year, one thousand eight hundred dollars :

For clerk hire in his office, five hundred dollars :

For the wages of the surveyor, one thousand dollars :

For a messenger to both offices, and also to attend the surveyor in the field, two hundred dollars :

For fuel, stationery and other contingent expences of both offices, two hundred dollars.

To be paid out of the city funds.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid and discharged out of any monies in the hands of the said superintendant arising out of the city funds.

Appropriation from the treasury.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, shall be and is hereby appropriated, to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, in such repairs or alterations in the capitol and other public buildings as may be necessary for the accommodation of Congress in their future sessions, and also for keeping in repair the highway between the capitol and other public buildings ; which sum shall be paid out of any money in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 3, 1803.

APPROVED.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LXXXIII.

An ACT to revive and continue in force, an act in addition to an act, entitled, " An act in addition to an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for Military services and for the Society of the United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathen ;" and for other purposes.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the first section of an act in addition to an act intituled " An act in addition to an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of the United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the heathen, approved the twenty-sixth of April, eighteen hundred and two, be, and the same is hereby revived and continued in force until the first day of April next.

Revived and continued in force four weeks.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is authorized, from and after the first day of April next, to issue warrants for military bounty lands to the two hundred and fifty-four persons who have exhibited their claims, and produced satisfactory evidence to substantiate the same to the Secretary of war, in pursuance of the act of the twenty sixth of April eighteen hundred and two, intituled " An act in addition to an act, intituled, an act in addition to an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services and for the society of the United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathen."

Secretary of war to issue land warrants ; when and to whom.

Where to
be located.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the holders or proprietors of the land warrants issued by virtue of the preceding section, shall and may locate their respective warrants only, on any unlocated parts of the fifty quarter townships and the fractional quarter townships which had been reserved for original holders, by virtue of the fifth section of an act intituled "An act in addition to an act intituled an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of the United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathen."

Land war-
rants to gen-
eral La Fay-
ette.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized to issue land warrants to Major General La Fayette, for eleven thousand five hundred twenty acres, - which shall at his option, be located, surveyed and patented, in conformity with the provisions of an act intituled an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of the United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the heathen, or which may be received acre for acre, in payment for any of the lands of the United States north of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river.

Unappropriated lands
within the military
tract; how
to be sur-
veyed.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That all the unappropriated lands within the military tract, shall be surveyed into half sections, in the manner directed by the act intituled "An act to amend the act intituled an act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States in the territory north-west of the Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river;" and that so much of the said lands as lie west of the eleventh range within the said

Part to be at-

tract, shall be attached to, and make a part of the district of Chillicothe, and be offered for sale at that place, under the same regulations that other lands are within the said district.

attached to the district of Chillicothe; and for sale.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the lands within the said eleventh range, and east of it, within the said military tract, and all the lands north of the Ohio company's purchase, west of the seven first ranges, and east of the district of Chillicothe, shall be offered for sale at Zanesville, under the direction of a Register of the Land Office and receiver of public monies to be appointed for that purpose, who shall reside at that place, and shall perform the same duties and be allowed the same emoluments as are prescribed for and allowed to Registers and receivers of the Land Offices by law.

Certain tracts for sale.

Where to be offered.

Register and receiver appointed. Duties and compensation.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That all persons who have obtained certificates of the right of pre-emption to lands by virtue of two acts, the one intituled "An act giving a right of pre-emption to certain persons who have contracted with John Cleves Symmes, or his associates for lands lying between the Miami rivers in the territory of the United States north west of the Ohio," and the other "An act to extend and continue the provisions of the said act, passed on the first day of May, eighteen hundred and two, and who have not made the first payment therefor, before the first day of January last, shall be allowed until the tenth day of April next to complete the same; and that all persons who have become purchasers of land by virtue of the aforesaid acts, be, and they are hereby allowed until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and five, to make the second instal-

Possessors of rights of pre-emption under John Cleves Symmes and others allowed further time of payment.

ment; until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and six, to make their third instalment; and until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seven to make their fourth and last instalment; any thing in the acts aforesaid, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Land patents how to be obtained when the military warrants are lost or destroyed.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That where any warrants granted by the state of Virginia, for military services, have been surveyed on the north west side of the river Ohio, between the Sciota and the little Miami rivers, and the said warrants, or the plats and certificates of survey made thereon, have been lost or destroyed, the persons entitled to the said land may obtain a patent therefor, by producing a certified duplicate of the warrant from the land office of Virginia, or of the plat and certificate of survey from the office of the surveyor in which the same is recorded, and giving satisfactory proof to the Secretary of War, by his affidavit, or otherwise of the loss or destruction of said warrant, or plat and certificate of survey.

NATH. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1803.

APPROVED.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LXXXIV.

An ACT for the relief of Insolvent Debtors within the District of Columbia.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any

debtor who is now, or may hereafter be, in actual confinement in jail, in the district of Columbia, at the suit of any creditor, may apply by petition in writing, to any one of the judges of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, and offer to deliver up, for the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed, to which he is in any manner entitled, a schedule whereof, on oath or affirmation, together with a list of his creditors, as far as he can ascertain them, shall be annexed to and exhibited with his petition; and thereupon the said judge shall direct notice of such application to be published in some of the public newspapers, for such time as he may think proper, which notice shall likewise require the attendance of the creditors at the court-house of the county, in which the petitioning debtor is confined, and at such time as the said judge may appoint; and it shall be the duty of the said judge, and of the clerk, of the county, to attend at the time and place appointed; and on the appearance of the creditors, either in person or by attorney, agreeably to the notification, or on their neglect to appear, the said judge shall administer to the debtor the following oath: " I, A. B. do swear (or solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and affirm,) that I will deliver up, convey and transfer, for the use of my creditors, all my property that I have any title to or claim any interest in, whether in possession, remainder or reversion, and all claims, rights and credits that I have or am in any manner entitled to; and that I have not at any time given, sold, conveyed, lessened or disposed of for the use or benefit of myself, or any other person or persons, any part of my money or other property, claims, rights or credits, thereby

Debtorseon-
fined in the
jail of the
district of
Columbia
may petition
for relief.

In what
manner.

Oath or affir-
mation of
the debtor.

Trustee appointed.

to defraud my creditors, or any of them, or to secure the same with a view or expectation to receive any profit, benefit or advantage thereby," and the said judge shall thereupon appoint such person, as a majority of the creditors in value, their agents or attorneys then present, shall recommend, to be a trustee, for the benefit of the creditors of the petitioning debtor; or in case of non-attendance of the creditors, or of their not making a recommendation, the said justice shall name such person as he shall think proper, to be a trustee as aforesaid.

Who shall give bond and security.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That before the said trustee shall proceed to act, he shall give bond to the United States in such penalty and with such security as the said judge shall approve, conditioned for the faithful performance of his trust, which shall be recorded in the clerk's office of the county in which the proceedings are had; and a certified copy thereof shall be received as evidence in any court of law in the United States; and the said bond may be sued in the name of the United States, for the use of any person or persons who may conceive him or themselves aggrieved by the negligence or misconduct of the trustee. And in case of the death or refusal to act of any trustee, the said judge may appoint another in his place, who shall give bond in manner as aforesaid.

In case of death or refusal to act, another appointed.

The petitioning debtor discharged, and how.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That upon the petitioning debtor's executing a deed or deeds to the said trustee, conveying all his property, real, personal and mixed, and all his claims, rights and credits, agreeably to the oath or affirmation of the said debtor, and on delivering all his said property which he shall have in his possession, together with his

books, papers and evidences of debts of every kind, to the said trustee, and the said trustee certifying the same to the said judge in writing, it shall be lawful for the said judge to make an order to the marshal, jailor, or keeper of the prison, in which said debtor is then confined, commanding that the said debtor shall be thenceforth discharged from his imprisonment; and he shall be immediately discharged, and the said order shall be a sufficient warrant therefor: *Provided*, That no person who has been guilty of a breach of the laws, and who has been imprisoned for or on account of the same, shall be discharged from imprisonment: *And provided likewise*, That any property which the debtor may afterwards acquire, (except the necessary wearing apparel and bedding for his family, and his tools if a mechanic or manufacturer,) shall be liable to the payment of his debts, any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

Proviso.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said judge may allow such petitioning debtor and his family, to retain their necessary wearing apparel and bedding, and if the said debtor, be a mechanic or manufacturer, he may likewise retain the tools of his trade.

Wearing apparel, bedding & tools of trade allowed.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the said judge may direct the trustee to sell and convey the property of the petitioning debtor, at such time, and on such terms and conditions as he shall deem most to the advantage of the creditors, and the product thereof, after satisfying all incumbrances and liens, shall be divided among the creditors in proportion to their respective claims: and no process against the real or personal property of the debtor shall have any effect or

Property of the debtor how sold.

Product thereof how divided.

What processes only can take effect.

Trustee may sue in his own name.

Fraud or deceit towards creditors.

Debtor gaming to a certain extent.

operation, except process of execution, and attachments in the nature of executions, which shall have been put in the hands of the marshal antecedent to the application.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That every trustee may sue for, in his own name, any property or chose in action assigned to him by virtue of this act.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That if any creditor, at any time within two years after the application of such debtor, shall allege in writing, to the circuit court of the district of Columbia, or at any other court of the United States, within whose jurisdiction such debtor may be found, that such debtor had at the time of his application as aforesaid, directly or indirectly conveyed, lessened or disposed of any part of his property, rights or credits, with intent to defraud his creditors, or had at any one time within twelve months next preceding said application, lost by gaming more than three hundred dollars, or had assigned or conveyed any part of his property, rights or credits, with intent to give a preference to any creditor or creditors, or any surety, the said court shall thereupon order notice of such allegation to be given in writing to the debtor, and upon his appearance before them, or on his neglect to appear, after proof that notice has been served, the said court shall, within a reasonable time examine the debtor or any other person, upon interrogatories on oath, touching the substance, of the said allegations, or may direct an issue or issues to be tried in a summary way, without the form of an action, to determine the truth of the same; and if upon the answer to the said interrogatories, or

upon the trial of the issue or issues, such debtor shall be found guilty of any fraud or deceit towards his creditors, or of having lost by gaming as aforesaid, or of having given any preference as aforesaid, he shall be precluded from any benefit under this act; and in case such debtor, or any other, testifying either for or against him, shall at any time thereafter be convicted of falsely wilfully and corruptly swearing or affirming to any matter or thing in virtue of this act, he shall suffer as in the case of wilful perjury, and upon such conviction of the debtor, or any other person testifying for him, he shall be forever precluded from any benefit under this act.

False testimony or corrupt swearing or affirming.

How punished.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That every judge charged with the execution of this act, may, in the respective cases which may be brought before him, allow the trustee a commission not exceeding eight per centum for his trouble, on the amount of debts paid by him; and if any complaint shall be made to the said judge of the misconduct of any trustee by any creditor, or by the debtor, the said judge may call such trustee before them, and enquire into the cause of complaint, and may make such rules and orders as he may think proper for the accomplishment of the object of the trust, and may in his discretion remove such trustee and appoint another in his place.

Trustee allowed a commission.

Trustee may be suspended for misconduct.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the acting judge may by order, limit and appoint a time for creditors to bring in and exhibit their claims to the trustee, and if the said trustee should think proper to contest any claim exhibited against the debtor, it shall be his duty to report the same to the

Exhibition of claims to the Trustee.

Contested claims how settled.

judge having cognizance of the case, who may examine the creditor and debtor upon oath respecting the same, and may submit to a jury, such issues as shall be proper to settle the points in contest, or may appoint two indifferent persons to act as arbitrators between the parties, with a power, if they differ, to chuse an umpire, and a decision thus made shall be final between the parties; and the said justice may order any part of the debtor's estate to be set apart, and retained for the eventual satisfaction of any contested claim, or to be brought again into distribution; and if any creditor to whom a debt is due, shall collude with a debtor to gain an undue preference, or for the concealment of any part of the debtor's estate or effects or shall contrive or concert any acknowledgment of the debtor by parol, or in writing, to give false color to his claim, such creditor shall lose the whole of his debt.

**Provision
for contest-
ed claims.**

**Collusion
forfeits the
debt.**

**Debtor ar-
rested after
being reliev-
ed, how to
be discharg-
ed, and in
what cases.**

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That if any debtor who shall have been relieved under this act, shall be arrested or imprisoned on any process sued out on any judgment or decree, obtained against him for any debt, damages, or costs contracted, owing or growing due before his discharge as aforesaid, the court before whom such process shall be returned or returnable, or any judge thereof, shall discharge such debtor; and if any such debtor shall be arrested or imprisoned on any process for the recovery of any debt, damages, or costs contracted, owing or growing due before his discharge as aforesaid, the court before whom such process shall be returned, or returnable, or any judge thereof, shall discharge such debtor out of custody, on his common appearance being entered, without

special bail: *Provided*, and it is the true intent and meaning of this act, that no discharge whatever under this act shall be construed or taken as a discharge of any other person from any debt, contract or engagement of any kind or nature soever.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That when the acting judge shall as above prescribed, give to the marshal an order for the discharge of a debtor, it shall be the duty of the said judge to lodge with the clerk of the county in which the discharge shall take place, a certificate in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify, that I have this day ordered the marshal of the district of Columbia, to discharge from imprisonment A. B. an insolvent debtor, agreeably to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district of Columbia," which said certificate shall be recorded by the said clerk, and a copy thereof under seal, shall be received in evidence, in any court of law in the United States.

The judge shall lodge with the clerk of the county the

Certificate of discharge.

Copy of the recorded certificate evidence in law.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That if any judge before whom the operation of this act in any particular case shall have been commenced, shall die, resign his office or become disqualified, the proceedings may be completed by any other judge of the said court, in the same manner as if they had been originally commenced before him.

Unfinished acts of a judge how completed.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the application of the debtor, the appointment of a trustee, the deed from the debtor to the trustee, the several claims exhibited to the trustee and the amount of sales of the debtor's property shall be transmitted to and recorded by the clerk of the county in which

What papers are to be recorded by the county clerk.

Copies of the record legal evidence.

the debtor was confined at the time of his application; copies of which, under seal, shall be received as evidence in any court of law in the United States, and the clerk shall

Clerks fees how payable.

receive the same fees as are fixed by law for the like services in other cases, to be paid by the trustee out of the first proceeds of the debtor's estate that may come into his hands.

Limitation to the effect of this discharge.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That no discharge of an insolvent debtor under this act shall have a greater effect in any particular state than if such debtor had been discharged under the insolvent debtor's law of any other state.

Circuit court shall determine the allowance of prisoners in civil suits.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That the circuit court of the district of Columbia, shall, by a general order to be entered on the records of the said court, fix the daily allowance for the support and maintenance of prisoners in execution for debt or damages in civil suits, which allowance the said court may, by a like general order, increase or diminish from time to time, as circumstances may require. And no person taken in execution for debt or damages in a civil suit, shall be detained in prison therefor, unless the creditor, his agent or attorney, shall after demand thereof by the marshal, pay or give such security, as he may require, to pay such daily allowance, and the prison fees: *Provided,* that a release from prison for want of such payment or security, shall not discharge the debt; but the body of the debtor shall never be again taken in execution therefor.

Who shall not be detained unless provided for—by

With prison fees.

Proviso.

Prison bounds in the district.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That the said court may cause to be marked and laid out, reasonable bounds of the pri-

sons in the said district, to be recorded in the same court ; and from time to time, may renew, enlarge, or diminish the same. And every prisoner not committed for treason or felony, giving such security to keep within the said bounds, as any judge of the said court shall approve, shall have liberty to walk therein, out of the prison, for the preservation of his health ; and keeping continually within the said bounds, shall be adjudged in law a true prisoner.

Liberty of the prisoners under approved security.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted, That* the provisions of this act shall not be construed to extend to any debtor who is or shall be imprisoned at the suit of the United States, nor to alter, lessen, or impair the right of the United States, to be first satisfied out of the estates of persons indebted to them ; nor to any debtor who has not resided within the district of Columbia one year next preceding his said application.

Public debtors and non-residents a year, excluded the provisions of this act.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1803.

APPROVED.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LXXXV.

An ACT directing a detachment from the militia of the United States, and for erecting certain arsenals.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, whenever he shall judge it expedient, to require of the executives of such of the states as he may deem expedient, and from their local situation shall be most convenient, to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning a detachment of militia not exceeding eighty thousand, officers included.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the President may, if he judges it expedient, authorize the executives of the several states, to accept as part of the detachment aforesaid, any corps of volunteers; who shall engage to continue in service for such time, not exceeding twelve months, and perform such services as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the detachments of militia and volunteer corps as aforesaid, shall be officered out of the present militia officers, or others, at the option and discretion of the Constitutional authority in each state respectively; the President of the United States apportioning the general officers among the respective states as he may deem proper.

President authorized to order eighty thousand militia in readiness.

Volunteers for a year included.

Appointments of officers.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That one million five hundred thousand dollars be appropriated for paying and subsisting such part of the troops aforesaid, whose actual service may be wanted; for the purchase of ordnance and other military stores; and for defraying such other expenses as, during the recess of Congress, the President may deem necessary for the security of the territory of the United States; to be applied under the direction of the President, out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated. Specific appropriations.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That twenty-five thousand dollars be appropriated for erecting at such place or places on the western waters, as the President may judge most proper, one or more arsenals; and that the President cause the same to be furnished with such arms, ammunition and military stores as he may deem necessary.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1803.

Repealed 801.3 - Proj. 1844

APPROVED.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LXXXVI.

An ACT to alter the time of holding the court of the United States in Kentucky district.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of April next, the sessions of the court of the United States for Kentucky district shall commence on the first Mondays in March, July, and November in every year; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all suits, process, and proceedings of what nature or kind soever, pending in, or made returnable to the said court, shall, after the said first day of April next, be continued over until the next court to be held in conformity to this act.

NATH^L. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,

*Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.*

March 2, 1803.

APPROVED.

TH : JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LXXXVII.

An ACT to alter the time for the next meeting of Congress.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That after the adjournment of the present session, the next meeting of Congress shall be on the first Monday of November next.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1803.

APPROVED.

TH : JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LXXXVIII.

An ACT in addition to the act, intituled "An Act regulating the grants of land appropriated for the refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Samuel Rogers, one of the claimants under the

act intituled "An act for the relief of the refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia," shall be entitled to two thousand two hundred and forty acres of land to be located in the manner and within the boundaries of the tract designated by the act to which this act is a supplement, and shall receive a patent for the same in the manner directed by the said last mentioned act.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1803.

APPROVED.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER LXXXIX.

An ACT to prolong the continuance of the Mint at Philadelphia.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Act intituled "An act concerning the Mint," approved March 3d, 1801, is hereby continued in force and operation for the term of

five years after the fourth day of March next.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1803.

APPROVED.

TH : JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XC.

An ACT to make provision for persons that have been disabled by known wounds received in the actual service of the United States, during the revolutionary war.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, soldier, or seaman, disabled in the actual service of the United States, by wounds received during the revolutionary war, and who did not desert the said service, shall be intitled to be placed on the pension list of the United States during life : Persons entitled to be placed on the pension list. Provided, Proviso. that in substantiating the claims thereto, the rules and regulations following, shall be complied with :

First. All evidence shall be taken on oath Evidence ; or affirmation before the judge of the dis-

before whom to be taken.

trict in which such invalid reside, or before some person specially authorised by commission from the said judge.

Nature of the evidence.

Secondly. The evidence relative to any claimant, must prove decisive disability to have been the effect of known wounds received while in the actual line of his duty, in the service of the United States, during the revolutionary war: that this evidence must be the affidavits of the commanding officer or surgeon of the ship, regiment, corps, or company in which such claimant served, or two other credible witnesses to the same effect, setting forth the time and place of such known wound.

Nature of the disability.

Thirdly. Every claimant shall be examined on oath or affirmation, by some respectable physician or surgeon, to be authorised by commission from the said judge, who shall report in writing his opinion, upon oath or affirmation, of the nature of said disability, and in what degree it prevents the claimant from obtaining his livelihood.

Requisite time of service.

Fourthly. Every claimant must produce evidence of his having continued in the service of the United States, to the conclusion of the war in seventeen hundred and eighty-three, or being left out of the service in consequence of his disability, or in consequence of some derangement of the army, and of the mode of life or employment he has since followed, and of the original existence and continuance of his disability.

Cause of deferring the application to be stated.

Fifthly. Every claimant must shew satisfactory cause to the said judge of the district, why he did not apply for a pension in conformity to laws heretofore passed,

before the expiration of the limitation thereof.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said judge of the district or person by him commissioned as aforesaid, shall give to each claimant a transcript of the evidence and proceedings had, respecting his claim; and shall also transmit a list of such claims, accompanied by the evidence herein directed, to the secretary of the department of war, in order that the same may be examined, and if correct, agreeably to the intent and meaning of this act, the said applicants are thenceforth to be placed on the pension list of the United States: Provided that in no case a pension shall commence before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and three, except so far as to offset the commutation of half pay received by such officer, in which case the proper officer is to calculate the pension from the first day of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-four.

Copies of the evidence &c. to be given to the claimants.

Who are to be placed on the pension list.
Proviso.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the pensions allowed by this act shall be estimated in the manner following, that is to say: a full pension to a commissioned officer shall be considered the one half of his monthly pay as by law established, and the proportions less than a full pension shall be the like proportions of half pay. And a full pension to a non-commissioned officer, private soldier, or seamen, shall be five dollars per month, and the proportions less than a full pension, shall be the like proportions of five dollars per month, but no pension of a commissioned officer shall be calculated at a higher rate than the half pay of a lieutenant colonel.

Estimation of the pensions.

Pensioners
to be paid in
the manner
of former
ones.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the pensioners becoming such in virtue of this act, shall be paid in the same manner as invalid pensioners are paid, who have heretofore been placed on the pension list of the United States, under such restrictions and regulations, in all respects, as are prescribed by the laws of the United States, in such cases provided.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1803.

APPROVED.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XCI.

*AN ACT for the relief of Joshua Harvey,
and others.*

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Joshua Harvey, Augustine Baughan, Isaiah Mankin, Richard Caton, and Frederick Kast, shall not, nor shall either of them be liable to imprisonment for any debt or debts contracted by them to the United States, prior to the

committing of the several acts of bankruptcy, upon which they were respectively declared bankrupts: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed in any manner to impair the right of the United States, to satisfaction of any debt due from either of the above named persons, out of any property which they may hereafter respectively acquire, or out of the effects of the said bankrupts, which are now in, or may hereafter come to the hands of the respective assignees, nor to affect any security which may have been given by the said bankrupts: *And provided also,* that in case it shall at any time appear, that either of the said bankrupts has been guilty of any concealment of property, or of any manner of fraud, in violation of the provisions of the act intitled "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," such person against whom such fraud or concealment shall be so proved, shall forfeit and lose the whole benefit of this act.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 3, 1803.

APPROVED.

TH : JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XCII.

AN ACT Authorising the transfer of the duties of Supervisor to any other officer.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and he hereby is authorised to attach the duties of the officer of Supervisor in any district to any other officer of the government of the United States, within such district, who shall give bond for the performance of the duties imposed on him by this act, in the same manner and under the same penalties, as were heretofore provided in the case of supervisors.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That for the discharge of the duties of supervisor which may be thus attached to another office, by virtue of this act, there shall be allowed to the officer exercising the same, the commissions to which the supervisor is now entitled by law, together with such sum for clerk hire, not exceeding the allowance fixed by law for the supervisor, and such salary not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, as the President of the United States shall deem a sufficient compensation.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 3, 1803.

APPROVED.

TH: JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XCIII.

AN ACT In addition to an act, intituled
"An act to amend the judicial system of the
United States." *page 83 - 1821-61*

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States
of America, in Congress assembled, That
the circuit court of the second circuit shall
consist of the justice of the supreme court
residing within the third circuit, and the
district judge of the district where such court
shall be holden.

In the third circuit, the said circuit court
shall consist of the senior associate justice of
the supreme court residing within the fifth cir-
cuit, and the district judge of the district where
such court shall be holden.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That
from all final judgments or decrees in any of
the district courts of the United States, an
appeal, where the matter in dispute, exclusive
of costs, shall exceed the sum or value of
fifty dollars, shall be allowed to the circuit
court next to be holden in the district where
such final judgment or judgments, decree
or decrees, may be rendered; and the circuit
court or courts are hereby authorised and
required to receive, hear and determine such
appeal; and that from all final judgments or
decrees rendered or to be rendered in any
circuit court, or in any district court acting
as a circuit court, in any cases of equity, of
admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and of
prize or no prize, an appeal where the mat-
ter in dispute, exclusive of costs, shall ex-
ceed the sum or value of two thousand dollars,

shall be allowed to the supreme court of the United States, and that upon such appeal, a transcript of the libel, bill, answer, depositions, and all other proceedings of what kind soever in the cause, shall be transmitted to the said supreme court; and that no new evidence shall be received in the said court, on the hearing of such appeal, except in admiralty and prize causes, and that such appeals shall be subject to the same rule, regulations and restrictions as are prescribed in law in case of writs of error; and that the said supreme court shall be, and hereby is authorised and required to receive, hear and determine such appeals. And that so much of the nineteenth and twenty-second sections of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," passed on the twenty-fourth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, as comes within the purview of this act, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

1 Vol. 61.

1. Vol. 62

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 3, 1803.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

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CONVENTION

BETWEEN THE

FRENCH REPUBLIC

AND THE

UNITED STATES

OF

A M E R I C A.



BY THE PRESIDENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Convention for terminating certain differences which had arisen between the United States of America and the French Republic, was concluded and signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the two nations, duly and respectively authorised for that purpose, and was duly ratified and confirmed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, which convention so ratified is in the form following:

JOHN ADAMS,

President of the United States of America—

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, GREETING—

WHEREAS a certain Convention between the United States of America and the French Republic was concluded and signed between their Plenipotentiaries, the honorable Oliver Ellsworth, William Richardson Davie, and William Vans Murray, Esquires, their envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to the French Republic, and the plenipotentiaries of the French Republic, the citizens Joseph Bonaparte, Charles Pierre Claret Fleurieu, and Pierre Louis Raderer, at Paris, on the 30th day of September last past, which convention is word for word, as follows, to wit:

CONVENTION

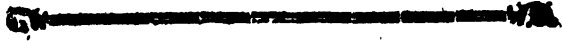
ENTRE

LA REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE

ET

LES ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE.

BONAPARTE, PREMIER CONSUL, AU NOM DU PEUPLE FRANÇAIS, les CONSULS DE LA REPUBLIQUE ayant vu et examiné la Convention conclue, arrêtée et signée à Paris le huit Vendémiaire an neuf de la République Française (Trente Septembre, Mil huit cent) par les Citoyens Joseph Bonaparte, Fleurieu et Roederer, Conseillers d'Etat, en vertu des pleins-pouvoirs qui leur avaient été conférés à cet Effet, avec Messieurs Ellsworth, Davie et Murray, Ministres Plénipotentiaires des Etats-Unis, également munis de pleins-pouvoirs, de laquelle Convention la teneur suit.



CONVENTION
BETWEEN THE
FRENCH REPUBLIC
AND THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.



THE Premier Consul of the French Republic in the name of the people of France, and the President of the United States of America, equally desirous to terminate the differences which have arisen between the two States, have respectively appointed their plenipotentiaries, and given them full powers to treat, upon those differences, and to terminate the same; that is to say, the Premier Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the people of France, has appointed for the Plenipotentiaries of the said republic, the Citizens Joseph Bonaparte, ex-ambassador at Rome and Counsellor of State; Charles Pierre Claret Fleurieu, member of the National Institute, and of the Board of Longitude, of France, and Counsellor of State, President of the Section of Marine; and Pierre Louis Roederer, Member of the National Institute of France,

LE PREMIER CONSUL de la République Française au nom du Peuple Français, et le PRÉSIDENT des États-Unis d'Amérique, également animés du désir de mettre fin aux différends qui sont survenus entre les deux États, ont respectivement nommé leurs Plénipotentiaires, et leur ont donné plein-pouvoir pour négocier sur ces différends et les terminer ; c'est à dire, le PREMIER CONSUL de la République Française, au nom du Peuple Français, a nommé pour plénipotentiaires de la dite République, les Citoyens *Joseph Bonaparte*, ex-ambassadeur de la République Française à Rome et Conseiller d'État, *Charles Pierre Claret Fleurieu*, Membre de l'Institut National et du Bureau des Longitudes de France, et Conseiller d'État, Président de la Section de la Marine, et *Pierre Louis Roederer*, membre de l'Institut National de France, et Con-

and Counsellor of State, President of the Section of the Interior; and the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the said States, has appointed for their Plenipotentiaries, Oliver Ellsworth, Chief Justice of the United States, William Richardson Davie, late Governor of the State of North-Carolina, and William Vans Murray, Minister resident of the United States at the Hague; who, after having exchanged their full powers, and after full and mature discussion of the respective interests, have agreed on the following articles.

ARTICLE I. There shall be a firm, inviolable, and universal peace, and a true and sincere friendship between the French Republic and the United States of America; and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns and people, without exception of persons or places.

ART. II. The Ministers Plenipotentiary of the two parties not being able to agree at present respecting the treaty of alliance of 6th February 1778, the treaty of amity and commerce of the same date, and the convention of 14th of November 1788, nor upon the indemnities mutually due or claimed; the parties will negotiate further on these subjects at a convenient time, and until they may have agreed upon these points, the said treaties and convention shall have no operation, and the relations of the two countries shall be regulated as follows.

seiller d'Etat, Président de la Section de l'Intérieur; et le PRÉSIDENT des Etats-Unis, d'Amérique, par et avec l'avis et le consentement du Sénat des dits Etats, a nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, *Olivier Ellsworth*, Chef de la Justice des Etats-Unis; *William Richardson Davie*, ci-devant Gouverneur de l'Etat de la Caroline septentrionale, et *William Adams Murray*, Ministre résident des Etats-Unis à la Haye.

Lesquels, après avoir fait l'échange de leurs plénipouvoirs longuement et mûrement discuté les Intérêts respectifs, sont convenus des articles suivans.

ARTICLE I. Il y aura une paix ferme, inviolable et universelle, et une amitié vraie et sincère, entre la République Française et les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, ainsi qu'entre leurs pays, territoires, villes et places, et entre leurs citoyens et habitans, sans exception de personnes ni de lieux.

ART. II. Les Ministres Plénipotentiaires des deux parties ne pouvant pour le présent s'accorder relativement au Traité d'Alliance du 6 Février 1778, au Traité d'Amitié et de commerce de la même date, et à la Convention en date du 14 Novembre 1788, non plus que relativement aux indemnités mutuellement dues ou réclamées, les parties négocieront ultérieurement sur ces objets, dans un tems convenable: et jusqu'à ce qu'elles se soient accordés sur ces points, les dits Traités et convention n'auront point d'Effet, et les relations des deux Nations seront réglées ainsi qu'il suit.

ART. III. The public ships, which have been taken on one part and the other, or which may be taken before the exchange of ratifications, shall be restored.

ART. IV. Property captured, and not yet definitively condemned, or which may be captured before the exchange of ratifications (contraband goods destined to an enemy's port excepted) shall be mutually restored on the following proofs of ownership; viz. The proof on both sides with respect to merchant ships, whether armed or unarmed, shall be a passport in the form following:

“To all who shall see these presents,

GREETING :

“It is hereby made known that leave and permission has been given to master and commander of the ship called of the town of

burthen tons, or thereabouts, lying at present in the port and haven of

and bound for and

laden with after that his ship has been visited, and before sailing, he shall make oath before the officers who have the jurisdiction of maritime affairs, that the said ship belongs to one or more of the subjects of

the act whereof shall be put at the end of these presents, as likewise that he will keep, and cause to be kept by his crew on board, the marine ordinances and regulations, and enter in the proper office a list, signed and witnessed, containing the names and surnames, the places of birth and abode of the crew of his ship, and of all who shall embark on board

her ; whom he shall not take on board without the knowledge and permission of the officers of the marine, and in every port or haven where he shall enter with his ship, he shall shew this present leave to the officers and judges of the marine, and shall give a faithful account to them of what passed and was done during his voyage ; and he shall carry the colours, arms and ensigns of the [French republic or the United States] during his voyage. In witness whereof we have signed these presents, and put the seal of our arms thereunto, and caused the same to be countersigned by _____ at
the _____ day of
anno Domini ”

And this passport will be sufficient without any other paper, any ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding : which passport shall not be deemed requisite to have been renewed or recalled, whatever number of voyages the said ship may have made, unless she shall have returned home within the space of a year.—Proof with respect to the cargo shall be certificates, containing the several particulars of the cargo, the place whence the ship sailed and whither she is bound, so that the forbidden and contraband goods may be distinguished by the certificates ; which certificates shall have been made out by the officers of the place whence the ship set sail, in the accustomed form of the country. And if such passport or certificates, or both shall have been destroyed by accident, or taken away by force, their deficiency may be supplied by such

tous ceux qui s'y embarqueront, lesquels il ne recevra pas à bord sans la connaissance et permission des officiers autorisés à ce ; et dans chaque port ou hâvre où il entrera avec son navire, il montrera la présente permission aux officiers à ce autorisés, et leur fera un rapport fidèle de ce qui s'est passé durant son voyage ; et il portera les couleurs, armes et enseignes (de la République Française ou des États Unis) durant son dit voyage. En témoin de quoi nous avons signé les présentes, les avons fait contresigner par _____ et y avons fait apposer le sceau de nos armes.

Donné à

<i>le</i>	<i>de</i>	<i>Par</i>
<i>de grace, le</i>	<i>”</i>	

Et ce passeport suffira sans autre pièce, non obstant tout règlement contraire. Il ne sera pas exigé que ce passeport ait été renouvelé ou révoqué, quelque nombre de voyages que le dit navire ait pu faire, à moins qu'il ne soit revenu chez lui dans l'espace d'une année.

Par rapport à la cargaison, les preuves seront des certificats contenant le détail de la cargaison, du lieu d'où le Bâtiment est parti et de celui où il va, de manière que les marchandises défendues et de contrebande puissent être distinguées par les certificats, lesquels certificats auront été faits par les officiers de l'endroit d'où le navire sera parti, dans la forme usitée dans le pays ; et si ces passeports ou certificats, ou les uns et les autres ont été détruits par accident, ou enlevés de force, leur Défaut

other proofs of ownership, as are admissible by the general usage of nations. Proof with respect to other than merchant ships shall be the commission they bear.

This article shall take effect from the date of the signature of the present convention. And if, from the date of the said signature, any property shall be condemned contrary to the intent of the said convention, before the knowledge of this stipulation shall be obtained; the property so condemned shall without delay be restored or paid for.

ART. V. The debts contracted by one of the two nations with individuals of the other, or by the individuals of one with the individuals of the other, shall be paid, or the payment may be prosecuted in the same manner as if there had been no misunderstanding between the two states. But this clause shall not extend to indemnities claimed on account of captures or confiscations.

ART. VI. Commerce between the parties shall be free. The vessels of the two nations and their privateers, as well as their prizes, shall be treated in their respective ports as those of the nation the most favoured; and, in general, the two parties shall enjoy in the ports of each other, in regard to commerce and navigation, the privileges of the most favoured nation.

ART. VII. The citizens and inhabitants of the United States shall be at liberty to dispose by testament, donation, or other-

pourra être supplée par toutes les autres preuves de propriété admissibles d'après l'usage général des Nations.

Pour les Bâtimens autres que les navires marchands, les preuves seront la Commission dont il sont porteurs. Cet article aura son effet à dater de la signature de la présente convention; et si à dater de la dite signature, des propriétés sont condamnées contrairement à l'esprit de la dite convention, avant qu'on ait connaissance de cette stipulation la propriété ainsi condamnée sera, sans délai, rendue ou payée.

ART. V. Les Dettes contractées par l'une des deux nations envers les particuliers de l'autre, ou par des particuliers de l'une envers des particuliers de l'autre, seront acquittées ou le paiement en sera poursuivi comme s'il n'y avait eu aucune mésintelligence entre les deux Etats; mais cette clause ne s'étendra point aux indemnités réclamées pour des captures ou pour des condamnations.

ART. VI. Le commerce entre les deux Parties sera libre: les vaisseaux des deux nations et leurs corsaires, ainsi que leurs prises, seront traités dans les ports respectifs comme ceux de la nation la plus favorisée, et, en general, les deux parties jouiront dans les ports l'une de l'autre, par rapport au commerce et à la navigation, des privilèges de la nation la plus favorisée.

ART. VII. Les Citoyens et Habitans des Etats-Unis pourront disposer par testament, donation ou autrement, de leurs

wise, of their goods, moveable and immoveable, holden in the territory of the French Republic in Europe, and the citizens of the French Republic shall have the same liberty with regard to goods, moveable and immoveable, holden in the territory of the United States, in favor of such persons as they shall think proper. The citizens and inhabitants of either of the two countries, who shall be heirs of goods, moveable or immoveable, in the other, shall be able to succeed *ab intestato*, without being obliged to obtain letters of naturalization, and without having the effect of this provision contested or impeded, under any pretext whatever; and the said heirs, whether such by particular title, or *ab intestato*, shall be exempt from any duty whatever in both countries. It is agreed that this article shall in no manner derogate from the laws which either state may now have in force, or hereafter may enact, to prevent emigration; and also that in case the laws of either of the two states should restrain strangers from the exercise of the rights of property with respect to real estate, such real estate may be sold, or otherwise disposed of, to citizens or inhabitants of the country where it may be, and the other nation shall be at liberty to enact similar laws.

ART. VIII. To favor commerce on both sides, it is agreed, that, in case a war should break out between the two nations, which God forbid, the term of six months after the declaration of war shall be allowed

biens, meubles et immeubles possédés dans le territoire Européen de la République Française ; et les citoyens de la République Française auront la même faculté à l'égard des biens, meubles et immeubles possédés dans le Territoire des Etats-Unis, en faveur de telle personne que bon leur semblera. Les citoyens et habitans d'un des deux Etats, qui seront héritiers des Biens, meubles ou immeubles situés dans l'autre, pourront succéder *ab intestat*, sans qu'ils aient besoin de lettres de naturalité et sans que l'effet de cette stipulation, leur puisse être contesté ou empêché, sous quelque prétexte que ce soit ; et seront les dits héritiers, soit à titre particulier, soit *ab intestat*, exempts de tout droit quelconque chez les deux nations. Il est convenu que cet article ne dérogera en aucune manière aux lois qui sont à présent en vigueur chez les deux nations ou qui pourraient être promulguées à la suite contre l'emigration, et aussi que dans le cas où les lois de l'un des deux Etats limiteraient pour les étrangers l'exercice des droits de la propriété sur les immeubles on pourrait vendre ces immeubles ou en disposer autrement en faveur d'habitans ou de citoyens du pays où ils seraient situés, et il sera libre à l'autre nation d'établir de semblables lois.

ART. VIII. Pour favoriser de part et d'autre le commerce, il est convenu que si, ce qu'à Dieu ne plaise, le guerre éclatait entre les deux nations, on allouera, de part et d'autre, aux marchands et autres citoyens

to the merchants and other citizens and inhabitants respectively, on one side and the other, during which time they shall be at liberty to withdraw themselves, with their effects and moveables, which they shall be at liberty to carry, send away, or sell, as they please, without the least obstruction; nor shall their effects, much less their persons be seized, during such term of six months; on the contrary, passports, which shall be valid for a time necessary for their return, shall be given to them for their vessels and the effects which they shall be willing to send away or carry with them; and such passports shall be a safe conduct against all insults and prizes which privateers may attempt against their persons and effects. And if any thing be taken from them, or any injury done to them or their effects, by one of the parties, their citizens or inhabitants, within the term above prescribed, full satisfaction shall be made to them on that account.

ART. IX. Neither the debts due from individuals of the one nation to individuals of the other, nor shares, nor monies, which they may have in public funds, or in the public or private banks, shall ever, in any event of war or of national difference, be sequestered or confiscated.

ART. X. It shall be free for the two contracting parties to appoint commercial agents for the protection of trade, to reside in France and the United States. Either party

ou habitans respectifs, six mois après la déclaration de guerre, pendant lequel tems ils auront la faculté de se retirer avec leurs effets et meubles qu'ils pourront emmener envoyer ou vendre, comme ils les voudront, sans le moindre empêchement. Leurs effets, et encore moins leurs personnes, ne pourront point, pendant ce tems de six mois, être saisis ; au contraire, on leur donnera des passeports qui seront valables pour le tems nécessaire à leur retour chez eux ; et ces passeports seront donnés pour eux, ainsi que pour leur bâtimens et effets qu'ils désireront emmener ou envoyer. Ces passeports serviront de sauf-conduit contre toute insulte et contre toute capture de la part des corsaires, tant contre eux que contre leur effets ; et si, dans le terme ci-dessus désigné, il leur était fait par l'une des parties, ces citoyens ou ses habitans, quelque tort dans leur personnes ou dans leurs effets, on leur en donnera satisfaction complete.

ART. IX. Les dettes dues par des individus de l'une des deux nations aux individus de l'autre, ne pourront, dans aucun cas de guerre, ou de démêlés nationaux, être séquestrées ou confisquées non plus que les actions ou fonds qui se trouveraient dans les fonds publics, au dans des banques publiques ou particulières.

ART. X. Les deux parties contractantes pourront nommer, pour protéger le ne-
goce, des agens commerciaux qui résideront en France et dans les Etats-Unis ; chacune des parties pourra excepter telle

may except such place, as may be thought proper, from the residence of those agents. Before any agent shall exercise his functions, he shall be accepted in the usual forms by the party to whom he is sent; and when he shall have been accepted and furnished with his exequatur, he shall enjoy the rights and prerogatives of the similar agents of the most favoured nations.

ART. XI. The citizens of the French Republic shall pay in the ports, havens, roads, countries, islands, cities and towns of the United States, no other, or greater duties or imposts, of what nature soever they may be, or by what name soever called, than those which the nation most favored are, or shall be obliged to pay; and they shall enjoy all the rights, liberties, privileges, immunities and exemptions in trade, navigation and commerce, whether in passing from one port in the said states to another, or in going to and from the same from and to any part of the world, which the said nations do or shall enjoy. And the citizens of the United States shall reciprocally enjoy in the territories of the French Republic in Europe, the same privileges and immunities, as well for their property and persons, as for what concerns trade, navigation and commerce.

ART. XII. It shall be lawful for the citizens of either country to sail with their ships and merchandize (contraband goods always excepted) from any port whatever to any port of the enemy of the other, and

place qu'elle jugera à propos, des lieux où la résidence de ces agens pourra être fixée. Avant qu'aucun agent puisse exercer ses fonctions, il devra être accepté, dans les formes resçues, par la partie chez laquelle il est envoyé ; et quand il aura été accepté et pourvu de son *Exequatur*, il jouira des droits et prérogatives dont jouiront les Agens semblables des nations le plus favorisées.

ART. XI. Les citoyens de la République Française ne payeront dans les ports, hâvres, rades, contrées, isles, cités et lieux des Etats-Unis, d'autres ni de plus grands droits, impots de quelque nature qu'ils puissent être, quelque nom qu'ils puissent avoir, que ceux que les nations les plus favorisées sont ou seront tenues de payer ; et ils jouiront de tous les droits, libertés, privilèges, immunités, et exemptions en fait de négoce, navigation et commerce, soit en passant d'un port des dits Etats à un autre, soit en y allant ou en revenant de quelque partie ou pour quelque partie du monde que ce soit, dont les nations susdites jouissent ou jouiront. Et réciproquement, les citoyens des Etats-Unis jouiront, dans le Territoire de la République Française en Europe, des mêmes privilèges, immunités, tant pour leurs biens et leurs personnes, que pour ce qui concerne le négoce, la navigation et le commerce.

ART. XII. Les citoyens des deux nations pourront conduire leurs vaisseaux et marchandises (*en exceptant toujours la contrebande*) de tout port quelconque, dans un autre port appartenant à l'ennemi de

to sail and trade with their ships and merchandise, with perfect security and liberty, from the countries, ports and places of those who are enemies of both, or of either party, without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever, and to pass not only directly from the places and ports of the enemy aforementioned, to neutral ports and places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy, to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of the same power, or under the several; unless such ports or places shall be actually blockaded, besieged or invested.

And whereas it frequently happens, that vessels sail for a port or place belonging to an enemy, without knowing that the same is either besieged, blockaded or invested, it is agreed that every vessel, so circumstanced, may be turned away from such port or place, but she shall not be detained, nor any part of her cargo, if not contraband, be confiscated, unless, after notice of such blockade or investment, she shall again attempt to enter; but she shall be permitted to go to any other port or place she shall think proper. Nor shall any vessel of either, that may have entered into such port or place before the same was actually besieged, blockaded, or invested by the other, be restrained from quitting such place with her cargo, nor if found therein after the reduction and surrender of such place, shall such vessel or her cargo be liable to confiscation, but they shall be restored to the owners thereof.

l'autre nation ; ils pourront naviguer et commercer en toute liberté et sécurité, avec leurs navire set marchandises, dans les pays, ports et places des ennemis des deux parties ou de l'une ou de l'autre partie, sans obstacles et sans entraves, et non seulement passer directement des places et ports de l'ennemi sus mentionnés, dans les ports et places neutres, mais encore de toute place appartenant à un ennemi dans toute autre place appartenant à un ennemi, qu'elle soit ou ne soit pas soumise à la même juridiction, à moins que ces places ou ports ne soient réellement bloqués, assiégés ou investis.

Et dans le cas, comme il arrive souvent, où les vaisseaux feraient voile pour une place ou port appartenant à un ennemi, ignorant qu'ils sont bloqués, assiégés ou investis, il est convenu que tout navire qui se trouvera dans une pareille circonstance, sera détourné de cette place ou port, sans qu'on puisse le retenir ni confisquer aucune partie de sa cargaison (*à moins qu'elle ne soit de contrebande, ou qu'il ne soit prouvé que le dit navire, après avoir été averti du blocus ou investissement, a voulu rentrer dans ce même port*) ; mais il lui sera permis d'aller dans tout autre port ou place qu'il jugera convenable. Aucun navire de l'une ou de l'autre nation, entré dans un port ou place avant qu'ils ayent été réellement bloqués, assiégés ou investis par l'autre, ne pourra être empêché de sortir avec sa cargaison : s'il s'y trouve, lorsque la dite place sera rendue, le navire et sa cargaison ne pourront être confisqués, mais seront remis aux propriétaires.

ART. XIII. In order to regulate what shall be deemed contraband of war, there shall be comprised under that denomination, gun-powder, saltpetre, petards, match, ball, bombs, grenades, carcasses, pikes, halberts, swords, belts, pistols, holsters, cavalry saddles and furniture, cannon, mortars, their carriages and beds, and generally all kinds of arms, ammunition of war, and instruments fit for the use of troops; all the above articles, whenever they are destined to the port of an enemy, are hereby declared to be contraband, and just objects of confiscation; but the vessel in which they are laden, and the residue of the cargo, shall be considered free, and not in any manner infected by the prohibited goods, whether belonging to the same, or a different owner.

ART. XIV. It is hereby stipulated that free ships shall give a freedom to goods, and that every thing shall be deemed to be free and exempt which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties, although the whole lading, or any part thereof, should appertain to the enemies of either, contraband goods being always excepted. It is also agreed, in like manner, that the same liberty be extended to persons who are on board a free ship, with this effect, that although they be enemies to either party, they are to be taken out of that free ship, unless they

ART. XIII. Pour régler ce qu'on entendra par contrebande de guerre, seront compris sous cette dénomination la poudre, le salpêtre, les pétards, mèches, balles, boulets, bombes, grenades, carcasses, piques, hallebardes, épées, ceinturons, pistolets, fourreaux, selles de cavalerie, harnais, canons, mortiers avec leurs affûts, et généralement toutes armes et munitions de guerre et utensiles, à l'usage des troupes. Tous les articles ci-dessus, toutes les fois qu'ils seront destinés pour le port d'un ennemi, sont déclarés de contrebande et justement soumis à la confiscation. Mais le bâtiment sur lequel ils étaient chargés, ainsi que le reste de la cargaison, seront regardés comme libres, et ne pourront en aucune manière être viciés par les marchandises de contrebande, soit qu'ils appartiennent à un même ou à différens propriétaires.

ART. XIV. Il est stipulé par le présent traité que les bâtimens libres assureront également la liberté des marchandises, et qu'on jugera libres toutes les choses qui se trouveront à bord des navires appartenant aux citoyens d'une des parties contractantes, quand même le chargement ou partie d'icelui appartiendrait aux ennemis de l'une des deux ; bien entendu néanmoins que la contrebande sera toujours excepté. Il est également convenu que cette même liberté s'étendra aux personnes qui pourraient se trouver à bord du bâtiment libre, quand même elles seraient ennemies de l'une de deux parties contractantes, et elles ne pourront être enlevées des dits navires

are soldiers and in actual service of the enemy.

ART. XV. On the contrary, it is agreed, that whatever shall be found to be laden by the citizens of either party on any ship belonging to the enemies of the other, or their citizens, shall be confiscated without distinction of goods, contraband or not contraband, in the same manner as if it belonged to the enemy, except such goods and merchandizes as were put on board such ship before the declaration of war, or even after such declaration, if so be it were done without knowledge of such declaration; so that the goods of the citizens of either party whether they be of the nature of such as are prohibited, or otherwise, which, as is aforesaid, were put on board any ship belonging to an enemy, before the war, or after the declaration of the same, without the knowledge of it, shall no ways be liable to confiscation, but shall well and truly be restored without delay to the proprietors demanding the same; but so as that if the said merchandizes be contraband, it shall not be any ways lawful to carry them afterwards to any ports belonging to the enemy. The two contracting parties agree, that the term of two months being passed after the declaration of war, their respective citizens, from whatever part of the world they come, shall not plead the ignorance mentioned in this article.

ART. XVI. The merchant ships belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties, which shall be bound

libres, à moins qu'elles ne soient militaires et actuellement au service de l'ennemi.

ART. XV. On est convenu, au contraire que tout ce qui se trouvera chargé par les citoyens respectifs, sur des navires appartenant aux ennemis de l'autre partie ou à leurs sujets, sera confisqué, sans distinctions des marchandises prohibées ou non prohibées, ainsi et de même que si elles appartaient à l'ennemi, à l'exception toutefois des effets et marchandises qui auront été mis à bord des dits navires avant la déclaration de guerre, ou même après la dite déclaration, si, au moment du chargement, on a pu l'ignorer ; de manière que les marchandises des citoyens des deux parties, soit qu'elles se trouvent du nombre de celles de contrebande ou autrement, lesquelles, comme il vient d'être dit, auront été mises à bord d'un vaisseau appartenant à l'ennemi avant la guerre, ou même après la dite déclaration lorsqu'on l'ignorait, ne seront, en aucune manière, sujettes à confiscation, mais seront fidèlement et de bonne foi rendues, sans délai, à leurs propriétaires qui les réclameront ; bien entendu néanmoins qu'il ne soit pas permis de porter dans les ports ennemis les marchandises qui seront de contrebande. Les deux parties contractantes conviennent que le terme de deux mois passé depuis la déclaration de guerre, leurs citoyens respectifs, de quelque partie du monde qu'ils viennent, ne pourront plus alléguer l'ignorance dont il est question dans le présent article.

ART. XVI. Les navires marchands appartenant à des citoyens de l'une ou d'autre

to a port of the enemy of one of the parties, and concerning whose voyage, and the articles of their cargo, there shall be just grounds of suspicion, shall be obliged to exhibit, as well upon the high seas as in the ports or roads, not only their passports, but likewise their certificates, shewing that their goods are not of the quality of those which are specified to be contraband in the thirteenth article of the present convention.

ART. XVII. And that captures on light suspicions may be avoided, and injuries thence arising prevented, it is agreed, that when one party shall be engaged in war, and the other party be neuter, the ships of the neutral party shall be furnished with passports similar to that described in the fourth article; that it may appear thereby that the ships really belong to the citizens of the neutral party; they shall be valid for any number of voyages, but shall be renewed every year, that is, if the ship happens to return home in the space of a year. If the ships are laden, they shall be provided not only with the passports above mentioned, but also with certificates similar to those described in the same article, so that it may be known whether they carry any contraband goods. No other paper shall be required, any usage or ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding. And if it shall not appear from the said certificates that there are contraband goods on board, the ships shall be permitted to proceed on their voyage. If it shall appear from the

des deux parties contractantes, lorsqu'ils voudront passer dans le port de l'ennemi de l'une des deux parties, et que leur voyage ainsi que les effets de leur cargaison pourront donner de justes soupçons, les dits navires seront obligés d'exhiber en pleine mer, comme dans les ports ou rades, non seulement leurs passeports, mais encore leurs certificats prouvant que ces effets ne sont point de la même espèce que ceux de contrebande spécifiés dans l'article treize de la présente convention.

ART. XVII. Et afin d'éviter des captures sur des soupçons frivoles, et de prévenir les dommages qui en résultent, il est convenu que, quand une des deux parties sera en guerre et l'autre neutre, les navires de la partie neutre seront pourvus de passeports semblables à ceux spécifiés dans l'article quatre, de manière qu'il puisse par là apparaître que les navires appartiennent véritablement à la partie neutre. Ces passeports seront valides pour un nombre quelconque de voyages ; mais il seront renouvelés chaque année, si le navire retourne chez lui dans l'espace d'une année. Si ces navires sont chargés, ils seront pourvus non seulement des passeports sus mentionnés mais aussi de certificats semblables à ceux mentionnés au même article, de manière que l'on puisse connaître s'il y a à bord des marchandises de contrebande. Il ne sera exigé aucune autre pièce, non obstant tous usages et réglemens contraires ; et s'il n'apparaît pas par ces certificats qu'il y ait des marchandises de contrebande à bord, les navires seront laissés à leur destination.

certificates, that there are contraband goods on board any such ship, and the commander of the same shall offer to deliver them up, the offer shall be accepted, and the ship shall be at liberty to pursue its voyage, unless the quantity of the contraband goods be greater than can conveniently be received on board the ship of war or privateer, in which case the ship may be carried into port, for the delivery of the same.

• If any ship shall not be furnished with such passport or certificates as are above required for the same, such case may be examined by a proper judge or tribunal, and if it shall appear from other documents or proofs, admissible by the usage of nations, that the ship belongs to the citizens of the neutral party, it shall not be confiscated, but shall be released with her cargo (contraband goods excepted) and be permitted to proceed on her voyage.

If the master of a ship, named in the passport, should happen to die or be removed by any other cause, and another put in his place, the ship and cargo shall nevertheless be equally secure, and the passport remain in full force.

ART. XVIII. If the ships of the citizens of either of the parties shall be met with, either sailing along the coasts, or on the high seas, by any ship of war or privateer of the other; for the avoiding of any disorder, the said ships of war or privateers shall remain out of cannon shot, and may send their boats on board the merchant ship

Si, au contraire, il apparait, par ces certificats, que les dits navires ayent des marchandises de contrebande à bord, et que le commandant offre de les délivrer, l'offre sera acceptée, et le navire sera remis en liberté de poursuivre son voyage ; à moins que la quantité de marchandises de contrebande ne soit trop grande pour pouvoir être prise convenablement à bord du vaisseau de guerre ou corsaire ; dans ce cas le navire pourra être amené dans le port pour y délivrer la dite marchandise.

Si un navire est trouvé sans avoir le passeport ou les certificats ci-dessus exigés, l'affaire sera examinée par les juges ou tribunaux compétens ; et s'il conste par d'autres documens ou preuves admissibles par l'usage des nations, que le navire appartient à des citoyens de la partie neutre, il ne sera pas condamné, et il sera remis en liberté avec son chargement, la contrebande exceptée, et aura la liberté de poursuivre sa route.

Si le capitaine nommé dans le passeport du navire venait à mourir, ou à être oté par toute autre cause, et qu'un autre fut nommé à sa place, le navire et sa cargaison n'en seront pas moins en s reté, et le passeport demeurera dans toute sa force.

ART. XVIII. Si les bâtimens des citoyens de l'une ou l'autre nation sont rencontrés le long des cotes, ou en pleine mer ; par quelques vaisseaux de guerre ou corsaires de l'autre ; pour prévenir tout désordre, les dits vaisseaux ou corsaires se tiendront hors de la portée du canon et enverront leur canot à bord du navire marchand qu'ils

which they shall so meet with, and may enter her to the number of two or three men only, to whom the master or commander of such ship shall exhibit his passport concerning the property of the ship, made out according to the form prescribed in the fourth article. And it is expressly agreed that the neutral party shall in no case be required to go on board the examining vessel for the purpose of exhibiting his papers, or for any other examination whatever.

ART. XIX. It is expressly agreed by the contracting parties, that the stipulations above mentioned, relative to the conduct to be observed on the sea by the cruisers of the belligerent party towards the ships of the neutral party, shall be applied only to ships sailing without convoy; and when the said ships shall be convoyed, it being the intention of the parties to observe all the regard due to the protection of the flag displayed by public ships, it shall not be lawful to visit them: but the verbal declaration of the commander of the convoy, that the ships he convoys belong to the nation whose flag he carries, and that they have no contraband goods on board, shall be considered by the respective cruisers as fully sufficient: the two parties reciprocally engaging not to admit under the protection of their convoys, ships which shall carry contraband goods destined to an enemy.

ART. XX. In all cases where vessels shall be captured, or detained under pre-

auront rencontré : ils n'y pourront entrer qu'au nombre de deux ou trois hommes, et demander au patron ou capitaine du dit navire, exhibition du passeport concernant la propriété du dit navire, fait d'après la formule prescrite dans l'article quatre, ainsi que les certificats sus mentionnés relatifs à la cargaison. Il est expressément convenu que le neutre ne pourra être contraint d'aller à bord du vaisseau visitant pour y faire l'exhibition demandée des papiers ou pour toute autre information quelconque.

ART. XIX. Il est expressément convenu par les parties contractantes, que les stipulations ci-dessus, relatives à la conduite qui sera tenue à la mer par les croiseurs de la partie belligérante, envers les bâtimens de la partie neutre, ne s'appliqueront qu'aux bâtimens naviguant sans convoi ; et dans le cas où les dits bâtimens seraient convoyés, l'intention des parties étant d'observer tous les égards dus à la protection du pavillon aboré sur les vaisseaux publics, on ne pourra point en faire la visite. Mais la déclaration verbale du commandant de l'escorte, que les navires de son convoi appartiennent à la nation dont ils portent le pavillon, et qu'ils n'ont aucune contrabande à bord, sera regardée par les croiseurs respectifs comme pleinement suffisante ; les deux parties s'engageant réciproquement à ne point admettre sous la protection de leur convoi, des bâtimens qui porteraient des marchandises prohibées à une destination ennemie.

ART. XX. Dans le cas où les bâtimens seront pris ou arrêtés, sous prétexte de por-

tence of carrying to the enemy contraband goods, the captor shall give a receipt for such of the papers of the vessel as he shall retain, which receipt shall be annexed to a descriptive list of the said papers: and it shall be unlawful to break up or open the hatches, chests, trunks, casks, bales, or vessels, found on board, or remove the smallest part of the goods, unless the lading be brought on shore in presence of the competent officers, and an inventory be made by them of the said goods. Nor shall it be lawful to sell, exchange or alienate the same in any manner, unless there shall have been lawful process, and the competent judge or judges shall have pronounced against such goods sentence of confiscation, saving always the ship and the other goods which it contains.

ART. XXI. And that proper care may be taken of the vessel and cargo, and embezzlement prevented, it is agreed that it shall not be lawful to remove the master, commander or supercargo of any captured ship from on board thereof, either during the time the ship may be at sea after her capture, or pending the proceedings against her, or her cargo, or any thing relative thereto. And in all cases where a vessel of the citizens of either party shall be captured, or seized, and held for adjudication, her officers, passengers and crew shall be hospitably treated. They shall not be imprisoned or deprived of any part of their wearing apparel, nor of the possession and use of their money, not exceeding for the captain, super-

ter à l'ennemi quelque article de contrebande, le capteur donnera un reçu des papiers du bâtiment qu'il retiendra, lequel reçu sera joint à une liste énonciative des dits papiers : il ne sera point permis de forcer ni d'ouvrir les écoutilles, coffres, caisses, caissons, balles, ou vases trouvés à bord du dit navire, ni d'enlever la moindre chose des effets, avant que la cargaison ait été débarquée en présence des officiers compétens, qui feront un inventaire des dits effets ; ils ne pourront, en aucune manière être vendus, échangés ou aliénés, à moins qu'après une procédure légale, le juge ou les juges compétens n'aient porté contre les dits effets sentence de confiscation (*en exceptant toujours le navire et les autres objets qu'il contient.*)

ART. XXI. Pour que le bâtiment et la cargaison soient surveillés avec soin, et pour empêcher les dégâts, il est arrêté que le patron, capitaine ou subrecargue du navire *capturé*, ne pourront être éloignés du bord, soit pendant que le navire sera en mer, après avoir été pris, soit pendant les procédures qui pourront avoir lieu contre lui, sa cargaison ou quelque chose y relative.

Dans le cas où le navire appartenant à des citoyens de l'une ou de l'autre partie serait pris, saisi et retenu pour être jugé, ses officiers, passagers et équipage seront traités avec humanité ; ils ne pourront être emprisonnés, ni dépouillés de leurs vêtemens, ni de l'argent à leur usage, qui ne pourra excéder, pour le capitaine, le subrecargue,

cargo and mate five hundred dollars each, and for the sailors and passengers, one hundred dollars each.

ART. XXII. It is further agreed, that in all cases, the established courts for prize causes, in the country to which the prizes may be conducted, shall alone take cognizance of them. And whenever such tribunal of either of the parties shall pronounce judgment against any vessel or goods, or property claimed by the citizens of the other party, the sentence or decree shall mention the reasons or motives on which the same shall have been founded, and an authenticated copy of the sentence or decree, and of all the proceedings in the case, shall if demanded be delivered to the commander or agent of the said vessel, without any delay, he paying the legal fees for the same.

ART. XXIII. And that more abundant care may be taken for the security of the respective citizens of the contracting parties, and to prevent their suffering injuries by the men of war or privateers of either party, all commanders of ships of war and privateers, and all others the said citizens, shall forbear doing any damage to those of the other party, or committing any outrage against them, and if they act to the contrary they shall be punished, and shall also be bound in their persons and estates to make satisfaction and reparation for all damages and the interest thereof, of whatever nature the said damages may be.

For this cause all commanders of privateers, before they receive their commissions,

et le second, cinq cents dollars chacun ; et pour les matelots et passagers, cent dollars chacun.

ART. XXII. Il est de plus convenu que dans tous les cas, les tribunaux établis pour les causes de prises dans les pays où les prises seront conduites, pourront seuls en prendre connaissance ; et quelques jugement que le tribunal de l'une ou de l'autre partie prononce contre quelques navires ou marchandises ou propriétés réclamées par des citoyens de l'autre partie, la sentence ou décret fera mention des raisons ou motifs qui ont déterminé ce jugement, dont copie authentique, ainsi que de toute la procédure y relative, sera, à leur réquisition, délivrée, sans délai, au capitaine ou agent du dit navire, moyennant le paiement des frais.

ART. XXIII. Et afin de pourvoir plus efficacement à la sûreté respective des citoyens des deux parties contractantes, et prévenir les torts qu'ils auraient à craindre des vaisseaux de guerre ou corsaires, de l'une ou l'autre partie, tous commandans des vaisseaux de guerre et de corsaires, et tous autres citoyens de l'une des deux parties, s'abstiendront de tout dommage envers les citoyens de l'autre et de toute insulte envers leurs personnes. S'ils faisaient le contraire, ils seront punis, et tenus à donner, dans leurs personnes et propriétés, satisfaction et réparation pour les dommages, avec intérêt, de quelque espèce que soient les dits dommages.

A cet effet, tous capitaines de corsaires, avant de recevoir leurs commissions, s'ob-

shall hereafter be obliged to give before a competent judge, sufficient security by at least two responsible sureties, who have no interest in the said privateer, each of whom, together with the said commander shall be jointly and severally bound in the sum of seven thousand dollars or thirty six thousand eight hundred and twenty francs, or if such ships be provided with above one hundred and fifty seamen or soldiers, in the sum of fourteen thousand dollars or seventy three thousand six hundred and forty francs, to satisfy all damages and injuries, which the said privateer, or her officers, or men, or any of them, may do or commit during their cruise, contrary to the tenor of this convention, or to the laws and instructions for regulating their conduct; and further, that in all cases of aggression the said commission shall be revoked and annulled.

ART. XXIV. When the ships of war of the two contracting parties, or those belonging to their citizens which are armed in war, shall be admitted to enter with their prizes the ports of either of the two parties, the said public or private ships as well as their prizes, shall not be obliged to pay any duty either to the officers of the place, the judges or any others; nor shall such prizes, when they come to and enter the ports of either party, be arrested or seized, nor shall the officers of the place make examination concerning the lawfulness of such prizes; but they may hoist

ligeront, devant un juge compétent, à donner une garantie au moins par deux cautions responsables, lesquelles n'auront aucun intérêt sur le dit corsaire, et dont chacune, ainsi que le capitaine, s'engagera particulièrement et solidairement pour la somme de sept mille-dollars ou trente six mille huit cent vingt francs ; et si les dits vaisseaux portent plus de cent cinquante Matelots ou Soldats, pour la somme de quatorze mille dollars ou soixante treize mille six cent quarante francs, qui serviront à réparer les torts ou dommages que les dits corsaires, leurs officiers, équipages ou quelqu'un d'eux auraient fait ou commis pendant leur croisière, de contraire aux dispositions de la présente convention, ou aux lois et instructions qui devront être la règle de leur conduite : en outre, les dites commissions seront révoquées et annullées dans tous les cas où il y aura en agression.

ART. XXIV. Lorsque les vaisseaux de guerre des deux parties contractantes, ou ceux que leurs citoyens auraient armés en guerre, seront admis à relâcher, avec leurs prises, dans les ports de l'une des deux parties, les dits vaisseaux publics ou particuliers, de même que leurs prises, ne seront obligés à payer aucun droit, soit aux officiers du lieu, soit aux juges ou à tous autres ; les dites prises entrant dans les havres ou ports de l'une des deux parties, ne pourront être arrêtées ou saisies, et les officiers des lieux ne pourront prendre connaissance de la validité des dites prises, lesquelles pourront sortir et être conduites en

sail at any time and depart and carry their prizes to the places expressed in their commissions, which the commanders of such ships of war shall be obliged to shew. It is always understood that the stipulations of this article shall not extend beyond the privileges of the most favored nation.

ART. XXV. It shall not be lawful for any foreign privateers who have commissions from any prince or state in enmity with either nation, to fit their ships in the ports of either nation, to sell their prizes, or in any manner to exchange them; neither shall they be allowed to purchase provisions, except such as shall be necessary for their going to the next port of that prince or state, from which they have received their commissions.

ART. XXVI. It is further agreed, that both the said contracting parties shall not only refuse to receive any pirates into any of their ports, havens or towns, or permit any of their inhabitants to receive, protect, harbor, conceal or assist them in any manner, but will bring to condign punishment all such inhabitants as shall be guilty of such acts or offences.

And all their ships, with the goods or merchandises, taken by them and brought into the port of either of the said parties, shall be seized as far as they can be discovered, and shall be restored to the owners or their factors or agents duly authorised by them; (proper evidence being first given before competent judges for proving the property) even in case such effects should

toute franchise et liberté aux lieux portés par les commissions dont les capitaines des dits vaisseaux seront obligés de faire apparoir. Il est toujours entendu que les stipulations de cet article ne s'étendront pas au delà des privilèges des nations les plus favorisées.

ART. XXV. Tous corsaires étrangers ayant des commissions d'un Etat ou Prince en guerre avec l'une ou l'autre nation, ne pourront armer leurs vaisseaux dans les ports de l'une ou l'autre nation, non plus qu'y vendre leurs prises, ni les échanger en aucune manière : il ne leur sera permis d'acheter des provisions que la quantité nécessaire pour gagner le port le plus voisin de l'Etat ou Prince duquel ils ont reçu leurs commissions.

ART. XXVI. Il est de plus convenu qu'aucune des deux parties contractantes non seulement ne recevra point de pirates dans ses ports, rades ou villes, et ne permettra pas qu'aucun de ses habitans les reçoive, protège, accueille ou recèle en aucune manière, mais encore livrera à un juste châtimement ceux de ces habitans qui seraient coupables de pareils faits ou délits. Les vaisseaux de ces pirates, ainsi que les effets et marchandises par eux pris et amenés dans les ports de l'une ou l'autre nation, seront saisis par tout où ils seront découverts et restitués à leurs propriétaires, agens ou facteurs dûment autorisés par eux, après toutefois qu'ils auront prouvé devant les juges compétens le droit de propriété.

Que si les dits effets avaient passé, par vente, en d'autres mains, et que les acqué-

have passed into other hands by sale, if it be proved that the buyers knew or had good reason to believe, or suspect that they had been piratically taken.

ART. XXVII. Neither party will intermeddle in the fisheries of the other on its coasts, nor disturb the other in the exercise of the rights which it now holds or may acquire on the coast of Newfoundland, in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, or elsewhere, on the American coast, northward of the United States. But the whale and seal fisheries shall be free to both in every quarter of the world.

This convention shall be ratified on both sides in due form, and the ratifications exchanged in the space of six months or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles both in the French and English languages, and they have thereto affixed their seals: declaring nevertheless that the signing in the two languages shall not be brought into precedent, nor in any way operate to the prejudice of either party.

Done at Paris the eighth day of Vendémiaire of the ninth year of the French Republic, the thirtieth day of September, Anno Domini eighteen hundred.

(Signed,) (L. S.) J. BONAPARTE.
(L. S.) C. P. FLEURIEU.
(L. S.) ROEDERER.
(L. S.) O. ELLSWORTH.
(L. S.) W. R. DAVIE.
(L. S.) W. V. MURRAY.

returs fussent ou pussent être instruits ou soupçonnaient que les dits effets avaient été enlevés par des pirates, ils seront également restitués.

ART. XXVII. Aucune des deux nations ne viendra participer aux pêcheries de l'autre sur ses cotes, ni la troubler dans l'exercise des droits qu'elle a maintenant ou pourrait acquérir sur les cotes de Terre neuve, dans le golfe de St. Laurent, ou par tout ailleurs, sur les cotes d'Amérique au nord des Etats-Unis ; mais la pêche de la baleine et du veau marin sera libre pour les deux nations dans toutes les parties du monde. Cette convention sera ratifiée de part et d'autre en bonne et due forme et les ratifications seront échangées dans l'espace de six mois, ou plutot, s'il est possible.

En foi de quoi les plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé les articles ci-dessus, tant en langue Française, qu'en langue anglaise, et ils y ont apposé leurs sceau, déclarant néanmoins que la signature en deux langues ne sera point citée comme exemple, et ne préjudiciera à aucune des deux parties.

Fait à Paris, le huitième Jour de Vendémiaire de l'an neuf de la République Française et le trentième Jour de Septembre mil huit cent.

(Signé :)

J. BONAPARTE.
C. P. FLEURIEU.
ROEDERER.
O. ELLSWORTH.
W. R. DAVIE
W. V. MURRAY.

AND WHEREAS, the Senate of the United States did by their resolution, on the 3d day of this present month of February, two thirds of the Senators, then present concurring, consent to and advise the ratification of the said convention: Provided the second article be expunged, and that the following article be added or inserted: " It is agreed that the present convention shall be in force for the term of eight years from the time of the exchange of the ratifications."

NOW THEREFORE, I, John Adams, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the Convention and additional article above recited, do, in pursuance of the aforesaid advice and consent of the Senate of the said United States, by these presents accept, ratify and confirm the said Convention and additional article and every clause and article thereof, as the same are herein before set forth, saving and excepting the second article of the said Convention, which I hereby declare to be expunged and of no force or validity; and I do moreover hereby declare, that the said Convention, saving the second article as aforesaid, and the said additional article form together one instrument, and are a convention between the United States of America, and the French Republic, made by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

APPROUVE la convention ci-dessus en tous et chacun des articles qui y sont contenus ; déclare qu'elle est acceptée, ratifiée et confirmée et promet qu'elle sera inviolablement observée.

Le gouvernement des Etats-Unis ayant ajouté dans sa ratification que la convention sera en vigueur l'espace de huit années, et ayant omis l'article second, le gouvernement de la République Française consent à accepter, ratifier et confirmer la convention ci-dessus, avec l'addition portant que la convention sera en vigueur pendant l'espace de huit années, et avec le retranchement de l'article second : bien entendu que par ce retranchement les deux Etats renoncent aux prétentions respectives qui sont l'objet du dit article.

En foi de quoi sont données les présentes, signées, contre-signées, et scellées du grand sceau de la République.

A PARIS le douze Thermidor an neuf de la République (trent un Juillet, mil huit cent un.)

BONAPARTE.

Le Ministre des Relations Extérieures.

CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

Par le Premier Consul :

Le Secrétaire d'Etat

HUGUES B. MARRT.

La présente convention a été échangée par les ministres sous-signés, munis de

In TESTIMONY whereof, I have caused
(L. s.) the seal of the United States of America
to be hereto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand at the City of
Washington, this 18th day of February
in the year of our Lord one thousand
eight hundred and one, and of
the Independence of the said States
the twenty-fifth.

(Signed)

JOHN ADAMS.

By the President,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Acting as Secretary of State.

And whereas the said convention was on
the other part ratified and confirmed by the
First Consul of France in the form of
which the following is a translation from
the French language, to wit :

Bonaparte, First Consul, in the name
of the French People—The consuls of the
Republic, having seen and examined the
Convention concluded, agreed to, and signed
at Paris, the 8th Vendemiaire, 9th year of
the French Republic, (30th September
1800) by the citizens Joseph Bonaparte,
Fleurieu and Roederer, counsellors of state,
in virtue of the full powers which have
been given to them to this effect, with Mes-
sieurs Ellsworth, Davie, and Murray,
ministers plenipotentiary of the United
States, equally furnished with full powers,
the tenor of which Convention follows :*

* NOTE.—This Treaty having been executed both
in English and French, the French text, as taken from
the ratification by the French government, has, for
the sake of convenience, been placed opposite to the
English text.

pleins pouvoirs à cet effet, à Paris ce douze
Thermidor an neuf (trente et un Juillet,
mille huit cent un.)

W. V. MURRAY.

JOSEPH BONAPARTE.

C. P. CLARET FLEURIEU.

P. L. ROEDERER.

Approves the above Convention in all and each of the articles which are therein contained; declares that it is accepted, ratified and confirmed, and promises that it shall be inviolably observed.

The government of the United States having added in its ratification, that the Convention should be in force for the space of eight years, and having omitted the second article, the government of the French Republic consents to accept, ratify and confirm the above convention, with the addition importing that the Convention shall be in force for the space of eight years, and with the retrenchment of the second article: Provided that by this retrenchment the two States renounce the respective pretensions, which are the object of the said article.

IN FAITH whereof these presents are given. Signed, countersigned and sealed with the great seal of the Republic, at Paris the twelfth Thermidor, ninth year of the Republic (31st July 1801.)

(Signed) **BONAPARTE.**

The Minister of Exterior Relations,

(Signed) **CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.**

By the First Consul,

The Secretary of State,

(Signed) **HUGUES B. MARET.**

WHICH ratifications were duly exchanged at Paris on the 31st day of July in the present year, and having been so exchanged.

ed were again submitted to the Senate of the United States, who on the 19th day of the present month resolved that they considered the said Convention as fully ratified, and returned the same to the President for the usual promulgation. NOW THEREFORE to the end that the said convention may be observed and performed with good faith on the part of the United States, I have caused the premises to be made public, and I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office, civil or military, within the United States; and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, faithfully to observe and fulfil the said Convention and every clause and article thereof.

IN TESTIMONY whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be (L. S.) affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

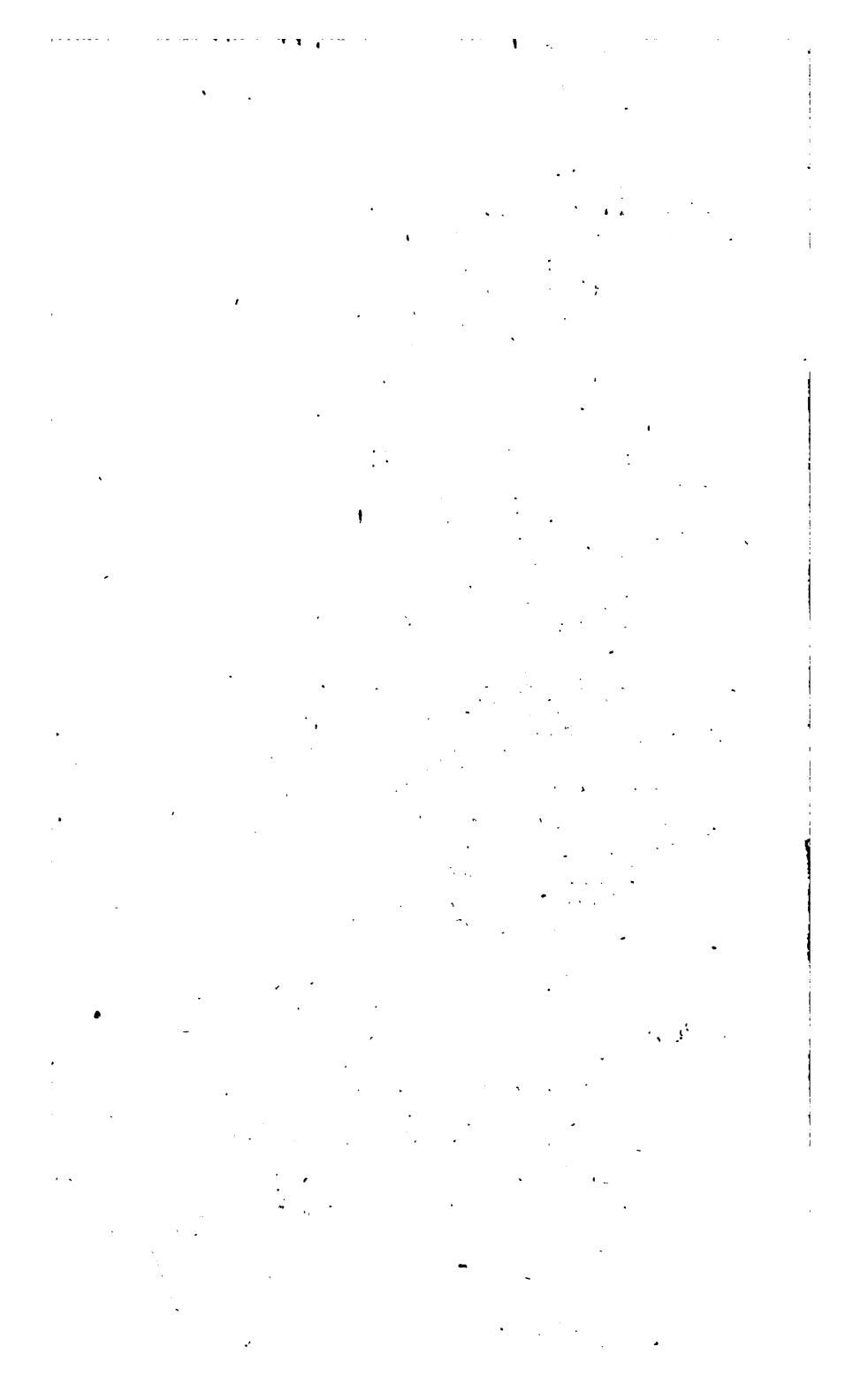
Done at the City of Washington, the twenty-first day of December in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and one, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States the twenty-sixth.

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President,

JAMES MADISON,

Secretary of State.



CONVENTION
BETWEEN
THE UNITED STATES
AND
GREAT-BRITAIN.

DIFFICULTIES having arisen in the execution of the sixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded at London on the fourth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, and in consequence thereof the proceedings of the commissioners under the seventh article of the same treaty having been suspended; the parties to the said treaty being equally desirous, as far as may be, to obviate such difficulties, have respectively named Plenipotentiaries to treat and agree respecting the same; that is to say, his Britannic majesty has named for his plenipotentiary, the right honorable Robert Banks Jenkinson, commonly called Lord Hawkesbury, one of his majes-

ty's most honorable Privy Council, and his principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs : and the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, has named, for their plenipotentiary Rufus King, Esquire, minister plenipotentiary of the said United States to his Britannic majesty, who have agreed to and concluded the following Articles :

ARTICLE I. In satisfaction and discharge of the money which the United States might have been liable to pay in pursuance of the provisions of the said sixth article, which is hereby declared to be cancelled and annulled, except so far as the same may relate to the execution of the said seventh article, the United States of America hereby engage to pay, and his Britannic majesty consents to accept for the use of the persons described in the said sixth article, the sum of six hundred thousand pounds sterling, payable at the times and place, and in the manner following, that is to say : the said sum of six hundred thousand pounds sterling shall be paid at the city of Washington, in three annual instalments of two hundred thousand pounds sterling each, and to such person or persons, as shall be authorised by his Britannic majesty to receive the same ; the first of the said instalments to be paid at the expiration of one year, the second instalment at the expiration of two years, and the third and last instalment at the expiration of three years, next following the exchange of the ratifications of this convention. And to prevent any disagreement concerning the rate of exchanges, the said pay-

ments shall be made in the money of the said United States ; reckoning four dollars and forty-four cents to be equal to one pound sterling.

ART. II. Whereas it is agreed by the fourth Article of the definitive treaty of Peace, concluded at Paris on the third day of September one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three between his Britannic majesty and the United States, that creditors on either side should meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in sterling money of all bona fide debts theretofore contracted ; it is hereby declared, that the said fourth article, so far as respects its future operation, is hereby recognized, confirmed and declared to be binding and obligatory on his Britannic majesty and the said United States, and the same shall be accordingly observed with punctuality and good faith, and so as that the said creditors shall hereafter meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in sterling money of their bona fide debts.

ART. III. It is furthermore agreed and concluded that the commissioners appointed in pursuance of the seventh article of the said treaty of amity commerce and navigation, and whose proceedings have been suspended as aforesaid, shall, immediately after the signature of this convention, reassemble and proceed in the execution of their duties according to the provisions of the said seventh article ; except only that instead of the sums awarded by the said commissioners being made payable at the time or times by them appointed, all sums of money by them a.

warded to be paid to American or British claimants, according to the provisions of the said seventh article, shall be made payable in three equal instalments, the first whereof, to be paid at the expiration of one year, the second at the expiration of two years, and the third and last at the expiration of three years next, after the exchange of the ratifications of this convention.

ART. IV. This convention, when the same shall have been ratified by his majesty, and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof, and the respective ratifications duly exchanged, shall be binding and obligatory upon his majesty and the said United States.

In faith whereof, We the undersigned plenipotentiaries of his Britannic majesty and of the United States of America, by virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present convention, and have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at London, the eighth day of January one thousand eight hundred and two.

HAWKESBURY, (L. s.)
RUFUS KING, (L. s.)

Note. The ratifications were exchanged on the fifteenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and two.

BY THE PRESIDENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Treaty between the United States of America and the Chickasaw nation of Indians, was concluded and signed by the commissioners of both nations fully and respectively authorised for that purpose, on the twenty-fourth day of Oct. 1801, and was duly ratified and confirmed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the first day of May ensuing, which Treaty is in the words following, to wit :

A TREATY,

Of reciprocal advantages and mutual convenience between the United States of America and the Chickasaws.

THE President of the United States of America, by James Wilkinson brigadier general in the service of the United States, Benjamin Hawkins of North Caro-

lina, and Andrew Pickens of South Carolina, commissioners of the United States, who are vested with full powers, and the Mingco, principal men and warriors of the Chickasaw nation, representing the said nation, have agreed to the following articles.

ART. I. The Mingco, principal men and warriors of the Chickasaw nation of Indians, give leave and permission to the President of the United States of America, to lay out, open and make a convenient waggon road through their land between the settlements of Mero District in the state of Tennessee, and those of Natchez in the Mississippi Territory, in such way and manner as he may deem proper; and the same shall be a high way for the citizens of the United States, and the Chickasaws. The Chickasaws shall appoint two discreet men to serve as assistants, guides or pilots, during the time of laying out and opening the road, under the direction of the officer charged with that duty, who shall have a reasonable compensation for their service: Provided always, that the necessary ferries over the water courses crossed by the said road shall be held and deemed to be the property of the Chickasaw nation.

ART. II. The commissioners of the United States give to the Mingco of the Chickasaws, and the deputation of that nation, goods to the value of seven hundred dollars, to compensate him and them and their attendants for the expense and inconvenience they may have sustained by their respectful and friendly attention to the President of the United States of America, and to the request made to them in his name to permit the opening of the

road. And as the persons, towns, villages, lands, hunting grounds, and other rights and property of the Chickasaws, as set forth in the treaties or stipulations heretofore entered into between the contracting parties, more especially in and by a certificate of the President of the United States of America, under their seal of the first of July 1794, are in the peace and under the protection of the United States, the commissioners of the United States do hereby further agree, that the President of the United States of America, shall take such measures from time to time, as he may deem proper, to assist the Chickasaws to preserve entire all their rights against the encroachments of unjust neighbours, of which he shall be the judge, and also to preserve and perpetuate friendship and brotherhood between the white people and the Chickasaws.

ART. III. The commissioners of the United States may, if they deem it advisable, proceed immediately to carry the first article into operation; and the treaty shall take effect and be obligatory on the contracting parties, as soon as the same shall have been ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we, the plenipotentiaries, have hereunto subscribed our names and affixed our seals at Chickasaw Bluffs, the twenty-fourth of October, 1801.

JAMES WILKINSON, (L. S.)

BENJAMIN HAWKINS,	(L. S.)
ANDREW PICKENS,	(L. S.)
Chinmimbe X Mingco,	(L. S.)
Immuttauhaw, X	(L. S.)
Chumaube, X	(L. S.)
George X Colbert,	(L. S.)
William X M'Gilvray,	(L. S.)
Opichoamuh, X	(L. S.)
Olohlohopoie, X	(L. S.)
Minkemattauhau, X	(L. S.)
'Tuskkooipoie, X	(L. S.)
William Glover,	(L. S.)
Thomas Brown,	(L. S.)
William Colbert, W. C.	(L. S.)
Mooklushopoie, X	(L. S.)
Opouolauhtau,	(L. S.)
Teschoolauptau,	(L. S.)
Teschoolauptau,	(L. S.)
James Underwood,	(L. S.)

WITNESSES :—Samuel Mitchel,
Agent to the Chickasaws.

Malcom X Megee, Interpreter to
the Chickasaws.

William R. Bootes, Capt. of 3d Reg.
and aid-de-camp.

J. B. Walbach, Lieut. and aid-de-
camp.

J. Wilson, Lieut. 3d Regiment.

NOWTHEREFORE, To the end that
the said treaty may be observed with good
faith on the part of the United States, I
have caused the premises to be made pub-
lic, and I do hereby enjoin and require all
persons bearing office, civil or military,

within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, faithfully to observe and fulfil the said treaty and every clause and article thereof.

IN TESTIMONY *whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to*
(L. S.) *be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.*

Done at the City of Washington, the fourth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two; and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States of America, the twenty-sixth.

TH: JEFFERSON,

By the President,

JAMES MADISON,

Secretary of State,

BY THE PRESIDENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHERE AS a treaty between the United States of America and the Chactaw nation of Indians was concluded and signed on the seventeenth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, by the commissioners of both nations, fully and respectively authorised for that purpose, and was duly ratified and confirmed by the President of the United States on the thirtieth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and two, with the advice and consent of the senate; which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

A treaty of Friendship, Limits and accommodation between the United States of America and the Chactaw nation of Indians.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, President of the United States of America, by James Wilkinson, of the state of Maryland,

Brigadier-General in the army of the United States, Benjamin Hawkins, of North Carolina, and Andrew Pickens, of South Carolina, commissioners plenipotentiary of the United States on the one part, and the Mingos, principal men and warriors of the Chaſtaw nation, representing the said nation in council assembled, on the other part, have entered into the following articles and conditions, viz.

ART. I. WHEREAS the United States in Congress assembled, did by their commissioners Plenipotentiary, Benjamin Hawkins, Andrew Pickens, and Joseph Martin, at a treaty held with the chiefs and head men of the Chaſtaw nation at Hopewell, on the Keowe, the third day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, give peace to the said nation, and receive it into the favor and protection of the United States of America; it is agreed by the parties to these presents respectively, that the Chaſtaw nation, or such part of it as may reside within the limits of the United States, shall be and continue under the care and protection of the said States; and that the mutual confidence and friendship which are hereby acknowledged to subsist between the contracting parties shall be maintained and perpetuated.

ART. II. The Mingos principal men and warriors of the Chaſtaw nation of Indians, do hereby give their free consent, that a convenient and durable waggon way may be explored, marked, opened and made under the orders and instructions of the President of the United States, through

their lands to commence at the northern extremity of the settlements of the Mississippi Territory, and to be extended from thence, by such route as may be selected and surveyed under the authority of the President of the United States, until it shall strike the lands claimed by the Chickasaw nation; and the same shall be and continue for ever, a high-way for the citizens of the United States and the Chactaws; and the said Chactaws shall nominate two discreet men from their nation, who may be employed as assistants, guides or pilots, during the time of laying out and opening the said high-way, or so long as may be deemed expedient, under the direction of the officer charged with this duty, who shall receive a reasonable compensation for their services.

ART. III. The two contracting parties covenant and agree that the old line of demarkation heretofore established by and between the officers of his Britannic Majesty and the Chactaw nation, which runs in a parallel direction with the Mississippi river and eastward thereof, shall be retraced and plainly marked, in such way and manner as the President may direct, in the presence of two persons to be appointed by the said nation; and that the said line shall be the boundary between the settlements of the Mississippi Territory and the Chactaw nation. And the said nation does by these presents relinquish to the United States and quit claim for ever, all their right, title and pretension to the land lying between the said line and the Mississippi river, bounded south by the thirty-first degree of north latitude, and north

by the Yazoo river, where the said line shall strike the same; and on the part of the commissioners it is agreed, that all persons who may be settled beyond this line, shall be removed within it, on the side towards the Mississippi, together with their slaves, household furniture, tools, materials and stock, and that the cabbins or houses erected by such persons shall be demolished.

ART. IV. The President of the United States may, at his discretion, proceed to execute the second article of this treaty; and the third article shall be carried into effect as soon as may be convenient to the government of the United States, and without unnecessary delay on the one part or the other, of which the President shall be the judge; the Chaftaws to be seasonably advised, by order of the President of the United States, of the time when, and the place where, the re-survey and re-marking of the old line referred to in the preceding article, will be commenced.

ART. V. The commissioners of the United States, for and in consideration of the foregoing concessions on the part of the Chaftaw nation, and in full satisfaction for the same, do give and deliver to the Mingos, chiefs and warriors of the said nation, at the signing of these presents, the value of two thousand dollars in goods and merchandize, nett cost of Philadelphia, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged; and they further engage to give three sets of blacksmith's tools to the said nation.

ART. VI. This treaty shall take effect and be obligatory on the contracting par-

ties, so soon as the same shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States, and the Mingos, principal men and warriors of the Chaftaw nation, have hereto subscribed their names and affixed their seals, at Fort Adams, on the Mississippi, this seventeenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and of the independence of the United States the twenty-sixth.

JAMES WILKINSON, (L. S.)
 BENJAMIN HAWKINS, (L. S.)
 ANDREW PICKENS, (L. S.)

Tuskona X Hopoia, (L. S.)
 Toota X Homo, (L. S.)
 Mingo Homo X Massatubby, (L. S.)
 Oak X Shumme, (L. S.)
 Mingo X Poos, coos, (L. S.)
 Buckshun X Nubby, (L. S.)
 Shappa X Homo, (L. S.)
 Hi, u, pa X Homo, (L. S.)
 Il, la talla, X Homo, (L. S.)
 Hoche X Homo, (L. S.)
 Tuspena X Chaabe, (L. S.)
 Muclusha X Hopoia, (L. S.)
 Capputanne X Thlucco, (L. S.)
 Robert X M'Clure, (L. S.)
 Poosha X Homo, (L. S.)
 Ba ka X Lubbe, (L. S.)

Witnesses present :—Alexander Maccomb, jun. secretary to the commission;

John M^cKee, deputy superintendant and agent to the Cha^ttaws; Henry Gaither, lieutenant colonel commandant; John H. Brull, major second regiment infantry; Bn. Shaumburgh, captain second regiment infantry; Fran. Jones, assistant quartermaster general; Benjamin Wilkinson, lieutenant and paymaster third United States regiment; J. B. Walback, aid de camp to the commanding general; J. Wilson, lieutenant third regiment infantry; Samuel Jeton, lieutenant second regiment of artillery and engineers; John E. Carmichael, surgeon third regiment United States army.

NOW, THEREFORE, to the end that the said treaty may be observed and performed with good faith on the part of the United States, I have caused the premises to be made public, and I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office, civil or military, within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, faithfully to observe and fulfil the said treaty, and every clause and article thereof.

IN TESTIMONY whereof I have caused the seal of the United States (L.S.) to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, the fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States the twenty-sixth.

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President,

JAMES MADISON,

Secretary of State.

THOMAS JEFFERSON,
PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA;

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, GREETING :

WHEREAS a certain treaty between the United States and the Creek Nation of Indians, was concluded and signed near Fort Wilkinson, on the Oconee river, on the sixteenth day of June last past, which treaty is as follows :

A Treaty of Limits between the United States of America and the Creek Nation of Indians.

Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States of America, by James Wilkinson, of the state of Maryland, Brigadier General in the army of the United States, Benjamin Hawkins, of North-Carolina, and Andrew Pickens of South-Carolina, Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States, on the one part, and the Kings, Chiefs, Head Men and Warriors of the Creek Nation, in council assembled, on the other part, have entered into the following articles, and conditions, viz.

ARTICLE I. The Kings, Chiefs, Head men and Warriors of the Creek nation, in behalf of the said nation, do by these presents cede to the United States of America, all that tract and tracts of land, situate, lying and being within and between the following bounds, and the lines and limits of the extinguished claims of the said nation, heretofore ascertained and established by treaty. That is to say—beginning at the upper extremity of the high shoals of the Appalachee river, the same being a branch of the Oconee river, and on the southern bank of the same—running thence a direct course to a noted ford of the south branch of Little river, called by the Indians Chat-to-chuc-co hat-chee—thence a direct line to the main branch of Commissioners' creek, where the same is intersected by the path leading from the rock landing to the Ocmulgee Old Towns, thence a direct line to Palmetto Creek, where the same is intersected by the Uchee path, leading from the Oconee to the Ocmulgee river—thence down the middle waters of the said Creek to Oconee river, and with the western bank of the same to its junction with the Ocmulgee river, thence across the Ocmulgee river to the south bank of the Altamaha river, and down the same at low water mark to the lower bank of Goose Creek, and from thence by a direct line to the Mounts, on the Margin of the Okefinocou swamp, raised and established by the commissioners of the United States and Spain at the head of the St. Mary's river ; thence down the middle wa-

ters of the said river, to the point where the old line of demarkation strikes the same, thence with the said old line to the Altamaha river, and up the same to Goose Creek : and the said Kings, Chiefs, Head men and Warriors, do relinquish and quit claim to the United States all their right, title, interest and pretensions, in and to the tract and tracts of land within and between the bounds and limits aforesaid, for ever.

ART. II. The commissioners of the United States, for and in consideration of the foregoing concession on the part of the Creek nation, and in full satisfaction for the same do hereby covenant and agree with the said nation, in behalf of the United States, that the said states shall pay to the said nation, annually, and every year, the sum of three thousand dollars, and one thousand dollars for the term of ten years, to the chiefs who administer the government, agreeably to a certificate under the hands and seals of the commissioners of the United States, of this date, and also twenty-five thousand dollars in the manner and form following, viz. Ten thousand dollars in goods and merchandise, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged ; ten thousand dollars to satisfy certain debts due from Indians and white persons of the Creek country to the factory of the United States; the said debts, after the payment aforesaid, to become the right and property of the Creek nation, and to be recovered for their use in such way and manner as the President of the United States may think proper to direct ; five thousand dollars to satisfy claims

for property taken by individuals of the said nation, from the citizens of the United States, subsequent to the treaty of Colerain, which has been or may be claimed and established agreeably to the provisions of the act for regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers. And it is further agreed that the United States shall furnish to the said nation two sets of blacksmiths tools, and men to work them, for the term of three years.

ART. III. It is agreed by the contracting parties, that the garrison or garrisons which may be found necessary for the protection of the frontiers, shall be established upon the land of the Indians, at such place or places as the President of the United States may think proper to direct, in the manner and on the terms established by the treaty of Colerain.

ART. IV. The contracting parties to these presents, do agree that this treaty shall become obligatory and of full effect so soon as the same shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States, and the Kings, Chiefs, Head Men and Warriors of the Creek nation, have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals, at the camp of the Commissioners of the United States, near Fort Wilkinson, on the Oconee river, this sixteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord

one thousand eight hundred and two,
and of the independence of the United
States the twenty-sixth.

JAMES WILKINSON, (L. S.)
BENJAMIN HAWKINS, (L. S.)
ANDREW PICKENS, (L. S.)

Efau X Haujo,
1 Tustunnuggee X Thlucco,
2 Hopoie X Micco,
3 Hopoie X O-loh-tau,
Tallasee X Micco,
Tusseikia X Micco,
Micco X Thlucco,
Tuskenchau X Chapco,
Chou-wacke X le Micco,
Toosce X hatche Micco,
Hopoie X Yauholo,
Hoithlewau X le Micco,
Efau Haujo X of Coolbome,
Cus-se-tuh X Tus-tun-nug-gee,
Tal-chis-chau X Mic-co,
Yauf-kee X Emautla Haujo,
Coosaudee X Tustunnuggee,
Nenchom X ohtau Tustunnuggee Micco,
Is fau-nau X Tus-tun-nug-gee,
Eufaulau X Tustunnuggee,
Tustunnuc X Hoithle poyuh,
Is hopei X Tustunnuggee,
Cowetuh X Tustunnuggee,
Hopoithe X Haujo,
Woc-see X Haujo,
Uctij utchee X Tustunnuggee,
Okelesau X Hut-kee,
Pahose X Micco,
Micke X Emautlau,
Hoithle po yan X Haujo,

Cussetuh ✕ Haujo,
Ochewee ✕ Tustunnuggee,
Toosehathee ✕ Haujo,
Isfau-ne ✕ Haujo,
Ho-Poith-le ✕ Ho-poi-e,
Oloh-tuh ✕ Emautlau,

TIMOTHY BARNARD,
ALEXANDER CORNELLS } *Interpreters.*
JOSEPH ISLANDS,

ALEXANDER MACOMB, jun.
Secretary to the Commissioners.

WILLIAM R. BOOTES,
Captain 2d Regiment Infantry.

T. BLACKBURN,
Lieut. Com. Comp. D.

JOHN B. BARNES,
Lieut. United States A.

Wm. HILL, *Ajt. C. D.*

NOW BE IT KNOWN, That I THOMAS JEFFERSON, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said treaty, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, accept, ratify, and confirm the same, and every clause and article thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused the seal of the said (L. s.) United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

(lxx)

Done at the city of Washington, the
eleventh day of January, in the
year of our Lord one thousand
eight hundred and three, and of
the independence of the United
States the twenty-seventh.

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President,

JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State.

THOMAS JEFFERSON,
PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all to whom these presents shall come,

GREETING :

WHEREAS a treaty was held on the thirtieth day of June last, under the authority of the United States, with the Seneca nation of Indians, at Buffaloe creek, in the county of Ontario, and state of New-York, and at the said treaty, in the presence of and with the approbation of John Tayler, esquire, a commissioner of the United States, appointed to hold the same, an indenture or agreement was entered into between the said nation of Indians, and Wilhem Willink and others hereinafter mentioned, which indenture or agreement is in the words following :

THIS INDENTURE, made the thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, between the Sachems, Chiefs, and Warriors of the Seneca nation of Indians, of the first part, and Wilhem Willink, Pieter Van Eeghen, Hendrik Vollenhoven, W. Willink the younger, I. Willink the younger (son of Jan) Jan Gabriel Van Staphorst, Roelof Van Staphorst, the younger, Cornelius Vollenhoven,

and Hendrik Seye, all of the city of Amsterdam, and republic of Batavia, by Joseph Ellicott, esquire, their agent and attorney, of the second part.

WHEREAS at a treaty held under the authority of the United States with the said Seneca nation of Indians, at Buffaloe creek, in the county of Ontario, and state of New-York, on the day of the date of these presents, by the honorable John T ayl er, esquire, a commissioner appointed by the President of the United States to hold the same, in pursuance of the constitution, and of the act of the Congress of the United States, in such case made and provided, a convention was entered into in the presence and with the approbation of the said commissioner, between the said Seneca nation of Indians and the said Wilhem Willink, Pieter Van Eeghen, Hendrik Vollenhoven, W. Willink the younger, I. Willink the younger (son of Jan) Jan Gabriel Van Staphorst, Roelof Van Staphorst the younger, Cornelius Vollenhoven, and Hendrik Seye, by the said Joseph Ellicott, their agent and attorney, lawfully constituted and appointed for that purpose.

NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH, That the said parties of the first part, for and in consideration of the lands hereinafter described, do hereby exchange, cede, and forever quit claim to the said parties of the second part, their heirs and assigns, ALL those lands situate, lying and being in the county of Ontario, and state of New-York, being part of the lands described and reserved by the said

parties of the first part, in a treaty or convention held by the honorable Jeremiah Wadsworth, esquire, under the authority of the United States on the Genesee river the 15th day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, in words following, viz.

“ **BEGINNING** at the mouth of the eighteen mile or Kogh-quaw-gu creek, thence a line or lines to be drawn parallel to lake Erie, at the distance of one mile from the lake, to the mouth of Cataraugos creek, thence a line or lines extending twelve miles up the north side of said creek, at the distance of one mile therefrom, thence a direct line to the said creek, thence down the said creek to lake Erie, thence along the lake, to the first mentioned creek, and thence to the place of beginning. Also one other piece at Cataraugos, beginning at the shore of lake Erie, on the south side of Cataraugos creek, at the distance of one mile from the mouth thereof, thence running one mile from the lake, thence on a line parallel thereto, to a point within one mile from the Con-non-dau-we-gea creek, thence up the said creek one mile on a line parallel thereto, thence on a direct line to the said creek, thence down the same to lake Erie, thence along the lake to the place of beginning ;” reference being thereunto had will fully appear. **TOGETHER** with all and singular the rights, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining. **AND** all the estate, right, title, and interest whatsoever, of them, the said parties of the first part, and their nation, of, in and to the said tracts of land, above described,

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD all and singular the said granted premises, with the appurtenances, to the said parties of the second part, their heirs and assigns, to their only proper use, benefit and behoof forever.

AND in consideration of the said lands described and ceded as aforesaid, the said parties of the second part, by Joseph Ellcott, their agent and attorney as aforesaid, do hereby exchange, cede, release, and quit claim to the said parties of the first part, and their nation (the said parties of the second part, reserving to themselves the right of pre-emption) all that certain tract or parcel of land situate as aforesaid. **BEGINNING** at a post marked No. O. standing on the bank of lake Erie, at the mouth of Cataraugos creek, and on the north bank thereof; thence along the shore of said lake N. 11° E. 21 chains; N. thirteen degrees east 45 chains; N. 19° E. 14 chains 65 links to a post; thence east 119 chains to a post; thence south 14 chains 27 links to a post; thence east 640 chains to a post standing in the meridian between the 8th and 9th ranges; thence along said meridian south 617 chains 75 links, to a post standing on the south bank of Cataraugos creek; thence west 160 chains to a post; thence north 290 chains 25 links to a post; thence west 482 chains 31 links to a post; thence north 219 chains 50 links to a post standing on the north bank of Cataraugos creek; thence down the same and along the several meanders thereof, to the place of beginning. **TO HOLD** to the said parties of the first part in the same manner and by the same tenure as the lands reserved by the

said parties of the first part in and by the said treaty or convention entered into on Genesee river, the 15th day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, as aforesaid, were intended to be held.

INTESTIMONY whereof the parties to these presents have hereunto, and to two other indentures of the same tenor and date, one to remain with the United States, one to remain with the said parties of the first part, and one other to remain with the said parties of the second part, interchangeably set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

Con-nea-ti-u, his x mark,
Koe-en-twah-ka, or Corn Planter, his x
mark,

Won-don-goohkat his x mark,
Te-kon-nou-du, his x mark,
Te-ki-ain-dau, his x mark,
Sa-goo-yes, his x mark,
Tow-yo-cau-na, or Blue Sky, his x mark,
Koying-quau-tah, or Young King his x
mark,

Ka-oun-doo-wand, or Pollard, his x mark,
Con-na-wan-de-au, his x mark,
Soo-no-you, his x mark,
Au-wen-nau-sa, his x mark,
Soo-goo-ya-wau-tau, or Red Jacket, his x
mark,

Cosh-kou-tough, his x mark,
Te-yo-kai-hos-sa, his x mark,
Ona-ya-wos, or Farmer's Brother, his x
mark,

So-nau-goi-es, his x mark,

Gish-ka-ka, or Little Billy, his x mark,
Sus-sa-oo-wau, his x mark.

Wilhem Willink, Pieter Van Eeghen,
Hendrik Vollenhoven, W. Willink, the
younger, I. Willink the younger, (son of
Jan) Jan Gabriel Van Staphorst, Roelof
Vanstaphorst the younger, Cornelius Vol-
lenhoven, and Hendrik Seye, by their
Attorney,

JOSEPH ELLICOTT, (L. S.)

Scaled and delivered in the presence of

JOHN THOMPSON,
ISRAEL CHAPIN,
JAMES W. STEVENS,
HORATIA JONES, }
JASPER PARRISH, } *Interpreters.*

Done at a full and general treaty of the
Seneca nation of Indians, held at Buffaloe
Creek, in the county of Ontario, and state
of New-York, on the thirtieth day of June,
in the year of our Lord one thousand eight
hundred and two, under the authority of
the United States. In testimony whereof
I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the
day and year aforesaid.

JOHN TAYLER, (L. S.)

NOW BE IT KNOWN, That I THO-
MAS JEFFERSON, President of the United
States of America, having seen and con-
sidered the said indenture or agreement,
do, by and with the advice and consent of
the Senate thereof, accept, ratify, and con-
firm the same, and every clause and arti-
cle thereof.

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IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have caused the seal of the United
States to be hereunto affixed, and
signed the same with my hand.
Done at the city of Washington,
(L. s.) the twelfth day of January, in the
year of our Lord one thousand
eight hundred and three, and in the
twenty-seventh year of the Inde-
pendence of the said United States,

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President,

JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State.

THOMAS JEFFERSON,
PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

*To all and singular to whom these presents
shall come, GREETING :*

WHEREAS a certain convention between the United States and the Choctaw nation of Indians, was concluded and signed at Fort Confederation on the Tombigby river, on the seventeenth day of October last passed, which convention is as follows :

A provisional convention entered into and made by brigadier general James Wilkinson, of the state of Maryland, commissioner for holding conferences with the Indians south of the Ohio river, in behalf of the United States, on the one part; and the whole Choctaw nation, by their chiefs, head men, and principal warriors, on the other part.

Preamble. For the mutual accommodation of the parties, and to perpetuate that concord and friendship, which so happily subsists between them, they do hereby freely, voluntarily, and without constraint, covenant and agree,

ART. I. That the President of the United States may, at his discretion, by a commissioner or commissioners, to be appointed by him, by and with the advice

and consent of the Senate of the United States, retrace, connect, and plainly remark the old line of limits, established by and between his Britannic majesty and the said Choctaw nation, which begins on the left bank of the Chickasawhay river and runs thence in an easterly direction to the right bank of the Tombigby river, terminating on the same, at a bluff well known by the name of Hach-a-Tig-geby, but it is to be clearly understood, that two commissioners, to be appointed by the said nation, from their own body, are to attend the commissioner or commissioners of the United States, who may be appointed to perform this service, for which purpose the said Choctaw nation shall be seasonably advised by the President of the United States, of the particular period at which the operation may be commenced, and the said Choctaw commissioners shall be subsisted by the United States, so long as they may be engaged on this business, and paid for their services, during the said term, at the rate of one dollar per day.

ART. II. The said line, when thus remarked and re-established, shall form the boundary between the United States and the said Choctaw nation, in that quarter, and the said Choctaw nation, for, and in consideration of one dollar, to them in hand paid by the said United States, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby release to the said United States, and quit claim for ever, to all that tract of land which is included by the before-named line on the north, by the Chickasawhay river on the west, by the Tombigby and the Mobile rivers on the east, and by

the boundary of the United States on the south.

ART. III. The chiefs, head men, and warriors, of the said Choctaw nation, do hereby constitute, authorise and appoint, the chiefs and head men of the upper towns of the said nation, to make such alteration in the old boundary line near the mouth of the Yazou river, as may be found convenient, and may be done without injury to the said nation.

ART. IV. This convention shall take effect and become obligatory on the contracting parties as soon as the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall have ratified the same.

In testimony whereof, the parties have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals, at Fort Confederation, on the Tombigby in the Choctaw country, this 17th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, and of the independence of the United States the twenty-seventh.

JAMES WILKINSON, (SEAL)

In behalf of the lower towns and Chickasawhay.

Tusk-o-na Hoo-poi-o, his ✕ mark,
Mingo Poos-koos, his ✕ mark,
Mingo Poos-koos, 2d. his ✕ mark,
Poosh a Mat-ta-haw, his ✕ mark.

In behalf of the upper towns.

Oak Chummy, his ✕ mark,
Tuskee, Mai-a-by, his ✕ mark,

In behalf of the six towns and lower town.

Lat-al-a hom-ah, his X mark,
Mook-la-hoo-soo poi-eh, his X mark,
Mingo, Hom, As-tubby, his X mark,
Tusk-a hom-ah, his X mark.

Witnesses present.

SILAS DINSMORE, Agent to the Choc-
taws.

JOHN PITCHLYNN,
TURNER BRASHEARS, } *Interpt's.*
PETER H. NAISALIS,
JOHN LONG.

NOW BE IT KNOWN, That I THOMAS JEFFERSON, President of the United States of America having seen and considered the said convention, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, accept, ratify and confirm the same, and every clause and article thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
(L. S.) have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Washington the twentieth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twenty seventh.

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President.

JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State.

THOMAS JEFFERSON,

PRESIDENT OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all to whom these presents shall come,
GREETING.

WHEREAS a treaty was held on the 30th day of June last under the authority of the United States with the Seneca Nation of Indians at Buffalo Creek in the county of Ontario and state of New York, and at the said treaty in the presence of and with the approbation of John Tayler Esq. a Commissioner of the United States, appointed to hold the same, an agreement was entered into between Oliver Phelps, Esq. and others hereinafter mentioned, which agreement is in the words following.

AT A TREATY held under the authority of the United States, at Buffalo Creek in the county of Ontario, and state of New-York, between the Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors of the Seneca Nation of Indians, on behalf of said nation, and Oliver Phelps, Esq. of the county of Ontario, Isaac Bronson, Esq. of the city of New-York, and Horatio Jones, of the said county of Ontario, in the presence of John Tayler, Esq. Commissioner appointed by the President of the United States for holding said treaty.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents, that the said Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors, for and in consideration of the sum of twelve hundred dollars, lawful money of the United States, unto them in hand paid by the said Oliver Phelps, Isaac Bronson and Horatio Jones, at or immediately before the sealing and delivery hereof, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, **HAVE** and by these presents Do grant, remise, release and forever quit claim and confirm unto the said Oliver Phelps, Isaac Bronson and Horatio Jones, and to their heirs and assigns, **ALL** that tract of land commonly called and known by the name of Little Beard's Reservation, situate lying and being in the said county of Ontario, **BOUNDED** on the East by the Genesee river and Little Beard's Creek, on the south and west by other lands of the said parties of the second part, and on the north by Big Tree Reservation—containing two square miles, or twelve hundred and eighty acres, together with all and singular, the hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, to hold to them the said Oliver Phelps, Isaac Bronson and Horatio Jones, their heirs and assigns, to the only proper use and behoof of them the said Oliver Phelps, Isaac Bronson and Horatio Jones their heirs and assigns forever.

IN testimony whereof the said Commissioner, and the said parties have hereunto, and to two other instruments of the same tenor and date, one to remain with the United States, one to remain with the Seneca Nation of Indians, and one to remain

with the said Oliver Phelps, Isaac Bronson and Horatio Jones, interchangeably set their hands and seals. Dated the 30th day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two.

Con-nea-ti-u, his mark ✕ (L. S.)

Koe-en-twah-ka, or Corn Planter, his
mark ✕ (L. S.)

Won-don-goohk-ta, his mark ✕ (L. S.)

Te-kon-non-du, his mark ✕ (L. S.)

Te-ki-ain-dau, his mark ✕ (L. S.)

Sa-goo-yes, his mark ✕ (L. S.)

Tou-yo-cau-na, or Blue Sky, his mark
✕ (L. S.)

Koying-quau-tah, or Young King, his
mark ✕ (L. S.)

Soo-goo-ya-wau-tou, or Red Jacket, his
mark ✕ (L. S.)

Ona-ya-wos, or Farmer's Brother, his
mark ✕ (L. S.)

Ka-oun-doo-wand, or Pollard, his mark
✕ (L. S.)

Au-wen-nau-sa, his mark ✕ (L. S.)

Sealed and delivered }
in presence of }

JOHN THOMSON,
JAMES W. STEVENS,
ISRAEL CHAPIN,
JASPER PARRISH, *Interpreter.*

NOW BE IT KNOWN, That I THOMAS
JEFFERSON, President of the United
States of America, having seen and con-
sidered the said agreement, do, by and
with the advice and consent, of the Senate

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thereof, accept, ratify, and confirm the same and every clause and article thereof.

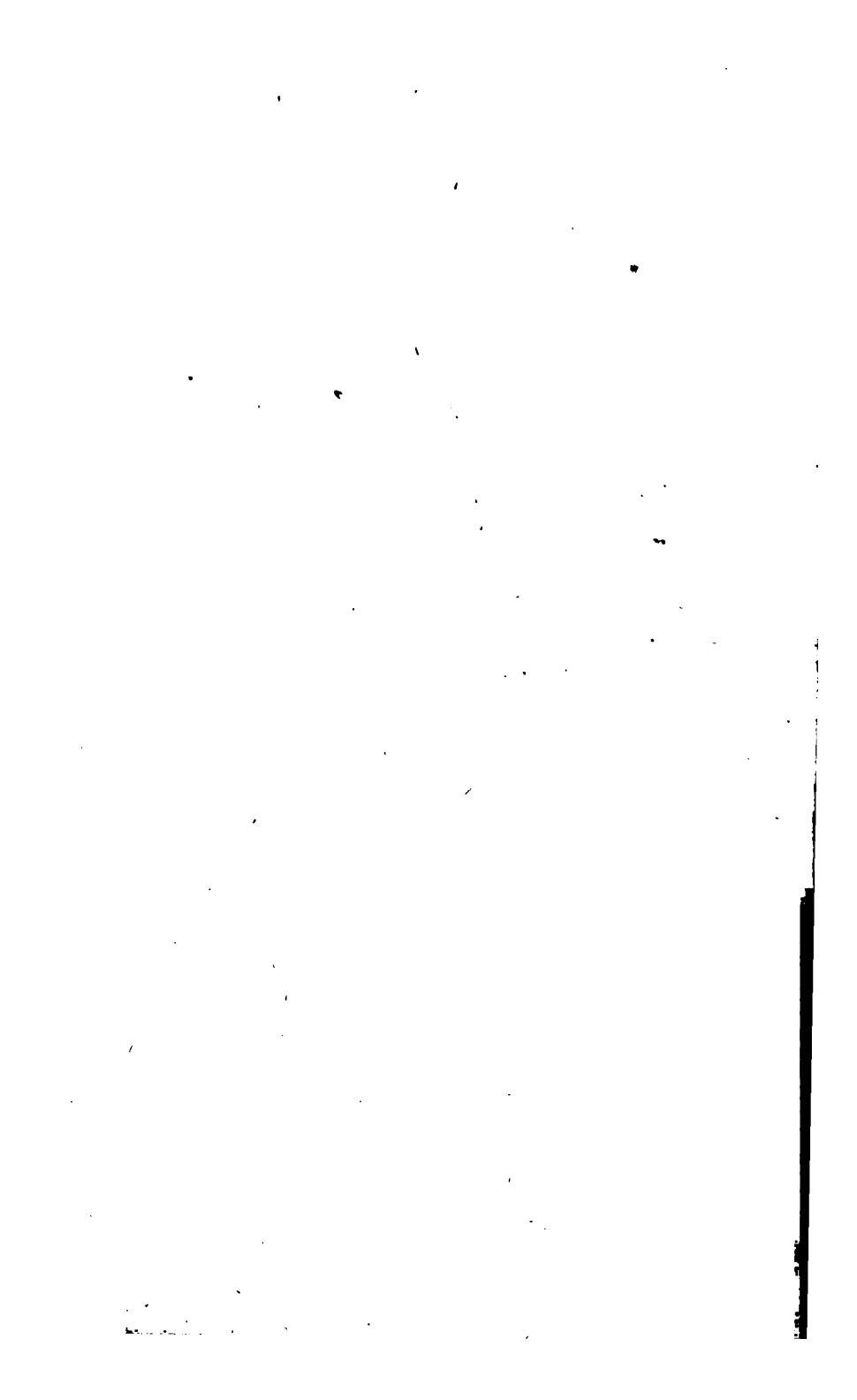
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Washington, the seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three; and of the Independence of the said United States, the twenty-seventh.

(SEAL)

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President.

JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State.



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